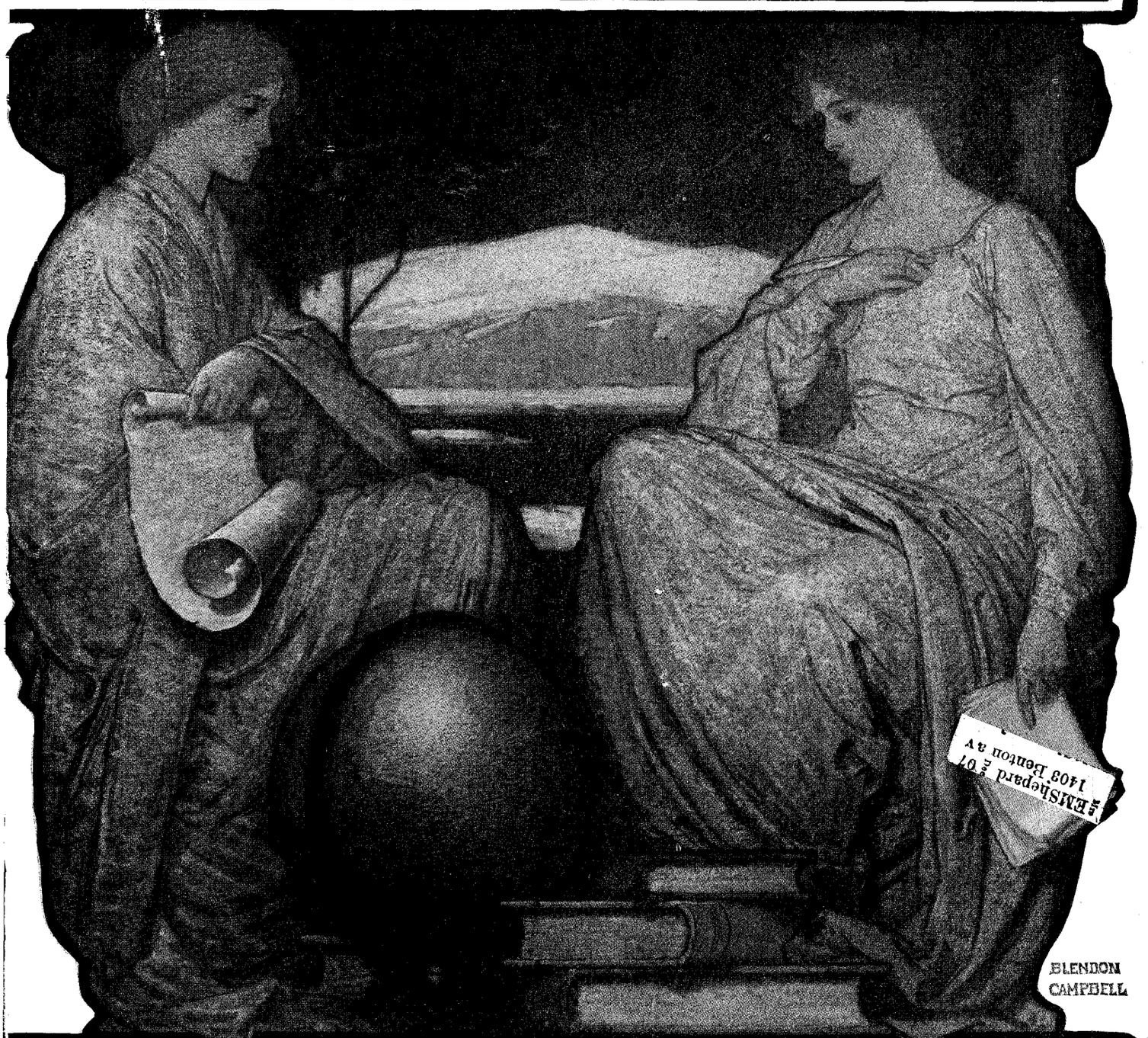
The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.)



FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers
New York and London

Vol. XXXIV., No. 19. Whole No. 890 NEW YORK, MAY 11, 1907 Price 10 Cents

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Travel and Resort Directory

HOTELS

Ely Court

GREENWICH, CONN.

A summer hotel beautifully located on a ridge overlooking Long Island Sound and commanding an extensive view. Simple elegance and quiet refinement throughout. New and perfect in every detail. Spacious porches, attractive loggia. Rooms single or en suite, each room having its private bath. Capacity limited.

Only 28 miles from New York. Automobile bus meets all trains.

Season from June 15th to September 25th. For rates and illustrated booklet address

J. F. MacGOWAN, Manager.

Mr. MacGowan may be seen at Hotel Manhattan, 42d Street and Madison Avenue, Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10.30 A. M. to 4 P. M.

THE VICTORIA

One of the nicest Summer hotels in Canada, beautifully situated on

LAKE DESCHENE

8 miles up the Ottawa River from **Ottawa City.** Electric Cars, Good Boating, Bathing and Fishing. **JAMES K. PAISLEY, Prop., Grand Union Hotel, Ottawa, Can.**

NANTUCKET ISLAND

BEACH HOUSE HAS BEST LOCATION

Send for Booklet

G. H. BRINTON SIASCONSET, MASS.

ALGONQUIN HOTEL NORFOLK VIRGINIA

Modern throughout. European plan. Excellent Cafe. Cars to Jamestown Exposition Grounds pass door.

BREEZY HILL HOUSE, WHITE MTS.

Grand Views, Golf, Tennis, Bowling, Billiards, Swimming Pool. Booklet.

EBEN FISH, Lisbon, N. H.

TRAVEL BOOKS

PRACTICAL EUROPEAN GUIDE

By M. D. Frazar

16mo, Cloth. $1 net; postage 10c additional

GIVES RAILROAD FARES, HOTEL RATES, ROUTES AND COSTS. SIGHT-SEEING IN EACH CITY, AND MUCH ADVICE AND INFORMATION.

HERBERT B. TURNER & CO.

686 Atlantic Ave. Boston, Mass.

"WASHINGTON, D. C. Its Sights and Insights." Fully illustrated. Just the book to use when visiting the Capital. $1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23d street. New York.

The best Cure for

SEASICKNESS *or the* **BLUES** *is*

THE FRIAR'S DREAM

a **Tale** *of the* **Cloister**

By CARL SCHNITZELBANK

Edited by **Dr. Vincent Brummer**

The novel novel contains an extensive treatise on beer, a sermon, a religio-philosophical essay, the biography of a dachshund, hints for young ladies how to court a minister, and other valuable information. Cloth, gilt top, profusely illustrated, $1.00. By reason of this low price only cash orders are considered.

THE LAWNDALE PRESS

879 S. Ridgeway Avenue Chicago

TOURS

EUROPE

SIXTY TOURS

Tours de Luxe and shorter vacation tours, inclusive fares

$150 to $1195

30 to 89 Days, All Routes including Mediterranean and North Atlantic. Membership Limited.

ROUND THE WORLD

36th Annual Series of Select Parties for Grand Tour of the World leave from September to January.

THOS. COOK & SON

New York (4 Offices), Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, etc. 135 Offices Abroad.

Cook's Travellers' Checks Payable Everywhere.

3 EXCEPTIONAL TOURS

Gibraltar—12 countries—$360 to $595. June 20, "Cretic." June 29, "Koenig Albert." Italy to Scotland with or without Vienna and Berlin. Aug. 17—reverse route. 9th year. Illus. book; map.

W. A. JOHNSON, 917 Madison Ave., Baltimore, Md.

J. PAUL GRAHAM, A. M.
Principal Lawrence School
Pittsburgh

Other Tours—Information free

Southern Route Tour $315

IDEAL TOUR $165

Europe and Orient

26th season of uninterrupted success. Comfort and leisure. Thorough sightseeing under expert guidance. Limited parties. All arrangements first-class.

Dr. and Mrs. HOWARD S. PAINE, 148 Ridge St., Glens Falls, N. Y.

ANTI-SEASICK GRANULES

Money back if Not Satisfied

$2.50. E. A. Pixley, Winnsboro, S. C.

EUROPE Select two months' **Summer Tour, $250**

20 tours at lowest rates from $170 up. British Isles, Belgium, Holland, France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Turkey, Greece and Italy. For details apply NOW. **Rev. L. D. TEMPLE, Watertown Z, Mass.**

Dr. Flick, Prof. Europ. Hist. Syracuse (N. Y.) Univ., will again conduct small, select **Travel Study Club,** Eng. to Italy. **$475,** June to Sept. Expert guidance. Inspiring lectures. Profitable results.

ITALY TO ENGLAND Our comprehensive tour of Central Europe provides the most thorough itinerary and the highest degree of comfort. Everything first-class. Sail JUNE 29th. Return in September.

Write for Announcement

H. W. DUNNING & CO., 102 Cong'l House, BOSTON

TO PALESTINE with our Steam Yacht is a charming SUMMER TOUR. First to Port Said; then to Jaffa, to Beirut, to Athens. Side trips to Cairo, Jerusalem, Damascus. Our Yacht is our hotel and our means of transportation. The discomforts of overland travel eliminated. Sail JUNE 29.

MIDNIGHT SUN The fiords, mountains, glaciers, and quaint peoples of the North Cape—all these conspire to make the most interesting and restful of mid-Summer tours. Sail JUNE 20.

Write for Special Announcement of Tours

H. W. DUNNING & CO.

102 Cong'l House - - - - BOSTON

AFRICA—WAY IN, with Sir Samuel W. Baker—will be most interesting. His book "In the Heart of Africa," gives a thrilling account of his experiences. 12 mo, Cloth, $1.00; Paper, 25cts. Funk & Wagnalls Company, N. Y.

Automobile Tour French and English **Byways.** A unique opportunity. H. W. DUNNING & CO., 102 Cong'l House, Boston

TOURS

EAGER TOURS

TO EUROPE

A leisurely itinerary with the best of accommodations; a small congenial group of fellow travelers; the intelligent direction of an experienced conductor; these are features of the Eager Tours. Our booklets will tell you just how much this means.

THE EAGER TOURS

650 Union Trust Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

A EUROPEAN TOUR FOR ONLY $275, $375 or $555

All essential expenses paid, as Railway and Steamship Fare, Baggage, Hotel, Sightseeing. All details explained in "European Booklet," sent free.

THOS. D. HENDRICKSON

343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A KRAFT TOUR

SOMETHING DIFFERENT

Not a crowded, hurrying scramble through London and Paris, but a leisurely, comprehensive trip through Europe. A Kraft Tour means a delightful itinerary. It means *a few* congenial fellow travellers. It means *the best* accommodations everywhere. It means all the charming little sailing parties, drives, etc., that differentiate the private party travelling from the conventional tour. It means a vacation which would ordinarily cost you $1150 to $1400 for only $850.

STRICTLY FIRST CLASS

Sailing June 19th on new S.S. "Adriatic."

Mrs. F. E. Kraft, 217 Lincoln Pl., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Old World Tours

Very select party sailing June 29. Complete and attractive itinerary. Best steamers and hotels.

MR. and MRS. E. A. ROBSON

80 Warburton Ave., Yonkers, New York

TOUR to JAPAN

Rate very reasonable. Sailing July 7th from Seattle and return Sept. 19th, 45 days in Japan. Everything will be first class. A limited private party will be conducted by Rev. Y. Minakuchi of Asheville, N. C. (a native of Tokio, Japan). High references. Write at once for full information. Address

REV. Y. MINAKUCHI, Asheville, N.C.

THE ART OF TRAVEL BY **H. H. POWERS** A book devoted to the practical problems of European Travel. 180 pp. Price 20 cents.

Bureau of University Travel, 19 Trinity Pl., Boston

KRAFT'S NOVEL TOURS

Sailing June 19th. First-class accommodations on new S.S. "Adriatic." London, Stratford, Warwick, Brussels, Antwerp, Cologne, Rhine, Frankfort, Heidelberg, Nuremberg, Munich, Innsbruck, Venice, Milan, Italian lakes, Switzerland, Paris, Versailles, Fontainebleau.

10½ Weeks—Absolutely No Extras—$775

Party limited to six. Sail June 19th. Immediate application necessary.

MRS. F. KRAFT, 217 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y

THE MEDITERRANEAN CRUISE OF THE ATHENA The only American yacht in the Mediterranean.

American Management
American Caterer
American Ideas of Comfort

The Promenade Deck is fitted with temporary out-of-door staterooms; sleeping apartments as delightful as they are novel. Let us write full details.

MEDITERRANEAN YACHTING CLUB

19 Trinity Court - Boston

"WINTER IN INDIA" with a member of Parliament. Go with him, as he sees everything and calls on the important personages. 12 mo. Cloth, 75 cts. Paper, 15 cts. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

SPECIAL COPLEY TOUR

The best of Europe at a minimum expense of time, money, and exertion. Sail June 29th. Return August 28th—$395.

Send for Announcement.

THE COPLEY TOURS, 19 Trinity Place, Boston

SUMMER CAMPS

MISS FARWELL'S CAMP FOR GIRLS

In the White Mountains

WELLS RIVER, VT.

Located in a pine grove, by a lake, and equipped with modern conveniences. Swimming, rowing, outdoor sports, handcrafts. No girls are allowed to swim without an instructor. Tutoring if desired. Special department for small children with governess. Address **MISS FARWELL,** Head Teacher, "The Castle," **Box 35, Tarrytown, N. Y.**

Birchmont Summer Camp

FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN

East Wolfeboro, N. H. Open July & August

Located on the famous Governor Wentworth estate, overlooking Lake Wentworth. Unique plan of camp life in specially constructed buildings and tents. Nature observation, out-door occupations, boating, bathing, sports, excursions. Booklet on request. Address either of the Directors,

MR. and MRS. AMBRIE FIELD

66d Fayette St. Cambridge, Mass.

CAMP KATAHDIN

In the Maine Woods

The place to make boys manly. Thorough equipment, ideal surroundings and best of care. Sixth season.

HENRY C. HART

213 Craigie Hall Cambridge, Mass.

CAMP BURROUGHS

IN THE ADIRONDACKS

(Named for John Burroughs)

Beautiful site bordering Garoga Lake for ¼ mi. Bungalow and other buildings. Fine assembly room with great fire-place. Warm bathing on sandy beach, gradual slope. 30 lakes within 10 miles. Miles of forest. Best boating and fishing. Tennis and Baseball. 30 boys. For all facts address J. R. CAMPBELL, P. O. Box 114, ESSEX FELLS, N. J.

MOOSEHEAD CAMPS

FOR BOYS. BOOKLET FREE.

H. H. STUART, A.B. Guilford, Maine.

NEW BRUNSWICK

The Tourists' and Sportsmen's Paradise. The vacation season will soon be here, and it is about time you were planning your summer jaunt. If you are an angler, a canoeist, or a sportsman, New Brunswick possesses attractions for you that cannot be surpassed on this continent. It is a land famous for its summer climate, and there are ample opportunities to spend a quiet holiday beside woodland lake or stream. Fishing and canoeing trips arranged on short notice. You can obtain all necessary information, also an illustrated pamphlet free, by addressing

THE FREDERICTON TOURIST ASSOCIATION

398 Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

To Transatlantic Tourists

"The Travelers' Handbook" is just what you will need. Full of hints. $1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 E. 23d St., New York.

CHATEAUX of FRANCE

The most enchanting byway of Europe; a rural route through the land of poppies and troubadour romance. Sail May 25th and June 20th.

CATHEDRALS of ENGLAND

and the English Abbeys—the best of these, of course; then the less well-known Valley of the Wye, the Mountains and Castles of Wales. Lectures on English History, Art, and Literature. Sail May 25th and June 5th.

BOTH THESE interesting tours and many others are outlined in our **ANNOUNCEMENT OF UNIVERSITY TOURS.** Write for it.

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL

19 Trinity Court Boston

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Recreation and Recuperation

AT THE BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM

A Souvenir Portfolio, entitled "Summer at the Battle Creek Sanitarium," containing 50 photographic illustrations of the Battle Creek Sanitarium and its appointments and facilities as an ideal summer resort for rest, recreation and recuperation, will be mailed free (on receipt of the coupon below) to anyone who is contemplating a visit to a health resort or planning a vacation for the purpose of obtaining complete rest and the greatest possible improvement of health. The Portfolio is very interesting and instructive. It shows by photographs and descriptions why the Battle Creek Sanitarium was called by one of its distinguished guests "America's Great University of Health."

The Battle Creek Sanitarium is an ideal place to rest. Its great palm garden, sun parlors, wide porches, elegant parlors, spacious foyers and rooms are never noisy, nor are they ever so still as to be oppressive. The whole atmosphere is restful and cheerful. The sunny hopefulness is inspiring.

The Sanitarium is an ideal place to recuperate. Its baths of every description, including Nauheim, electric-light baths, phototherapy, numerous swimming pools, immense gymnasium, mechanical vibration, manual Swedish movements, electricity, X-Ray, Finsen-Ray, massage; the famous cuisine, scientifically managed according to the Calorie diet system; its indoor and outdoor amusements, entertainments and diversions: its beautiful lawns, and the driving, walking, sailing, riding and other outdoor health-giving amusements have made it famous in both home and foreign lands, as a recuperating health resort.

Here one can gain health and learn how to live so as to stay well. Current errors and common mistakes of living, are corrected; the right and wrong food to eat, correct principles of breathing and care of the body are taught. At the end of a month, or even a week, the guest desiring to make the most of the opportunities which the Battle Creek Sanitarium affords, has a new appreciation of the physiological principles of recuperation. The rates are moderate. All through railroad tickets now have stop-over privileges at Battle Creek. Plan to spend as much time as possible at the Sanitarium. In writing for the Souvenir Portfolio, kindly enclose the coupon and state what accommodations would probably be needed if you decide to come. **Address Box 35,**

THE SANITARIUM Battle Creek, Michigan

SEND THIS COUPON

BOX 35

THE SANITARIUM, Battle Creek, Mich.

Without obligating myself in any way I shall be pleased to receive the Souvenir Portfolio, entitled "Summer at the Battle Creek Sanitarium."

Name .....

Street No. .....

City ..... State .....

GOULD

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Travel and Resort Directory

The Safest Way to Carry Funds When Abroad —

American Express Co.

Are the Most Modern Form of Carrying Funds

Originated by the American Express Company in 1891

Full Information may be had at any of the Company's Agencies, or by addressing its

Travelers Cheque Department

CHICAGO	NEW YORK	BOSTON	MONTREAL
72 Monroe Street	65 Broadway	43 Franklin Street	202 St. James Street

New-Thought Books

Books designed to free the mind and give it a determining and controlling force in self-uplifting efforts.

THE WILL TO BE WELL
The latest thought on mental control of health. *By Charles Brodie Patterson.* 8vo, cloth, 297 pages. **$1.20 net.**

THE FORCE OF MIND
In the cause and cure of many disorders. *By A. T. Schofield, M. D.* Cloth. **$2.00** postpaid.

THE NEXT STEP IN EVOLUTION
The author believes that Christ first came into men's vision by coming on a plane with their senses; the second time He comes by lifting them up to the plane of spiritual comprehension. *By I. K. Funk, D.D., LL.D.* Cloth. **50 cents.**

PSYCHIC TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISORDERS
By Dr. Dubois, Prof. of Neuropathology, Berlin. 8vo, cloth. **$3.25.**

NERVES IN DISORDER
And How to Get Them in Order. *By A. T. Schofield, M.D.* Cloth. **$1.50.**

NERVES IN ORDER
Or, the Maintenance of Health. *By A. T. Schofield, M.D.* Cloth. **$1.50.**

THE UNCONSCIOUS MIND
The latest scientific research on this topic. *By A. T. Schofield, M.D.* Cloth. **$1.50** postpaid.

THE HOME LIFE IN ORDER
The household and its hygiene, and the human body. *By A. T. Schofield, M.D.* Cloth. **$1.50.**

THE MEASURE OF A MAN
The philosophy of mental healing. *By Charles Brodie Patterson.* 8vo, cloth. **$1.20.**

HOW TO GET ACQUAINTED WITH GOD
The true meaning of Christian Science. *By Theodore F. Seward.* Cloth. **50 cents.**

THE KNOWLEDGE OF GOD
The true secret of happiness. *By A. T. Schofield, M.D.* Cloth. **$1.50.**

SPIRITUAL KNOWING
Or Bible Sunshine. The spritual Gospel meaning of Christian Science, Divine Healing, Mental Healing. *By Theodore F. Seward.* Cloth. **$1.00.**

BEING WITH UPTURNED FACE
The spiritual uplift resident in each individual. *By Clarence Lathbury.* Cloth. **$1.00.**

BUILDERS OF THE BEAUTIFUL
The correspondence of physical form and spiritual nature. *By H. L. Pinar.* Cloth. **$1.50.**

BROADCAST
A collection of verses, pictures, messages and meditations on the higher life. *By Ernest H. Crosby.* Cloth. **75 cents.**

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
44-60 East 23d Street **NEW YORK**

THE MEASURE OF A MAN. A new philosophy, discussing the natural, the rational, the psychic, and the spiritual man. By CHARLES BRODIE PATTERSON, Editor of "Mind." 8vo, cloth, 326 pages. $1.20 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

SUCCESSFUL TEACHING is the title of a new book on teaching, embracing prize studies by a number of practical teachers in different parts of the country. Valuable introduction by James M. Greenwood, Supt. of Schools, Kansas City, Mo. Cloth, $1.00 net; by mail, $1.08. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

THE OLD DARNMAN

By CHARLES L. GOODELL

A pathetic tale of a quaint New England character whose life-story was a subject of sympathetic comment for years.

"He has put into the telling of it literary beauty, fine pathos, and a New England flavor most welcome to those who are acquainted with the scenes in which the story belongs. The story itself is a rare example of touching and beautiful loyalty." *Rev. Wallace MacMullen,* Madison Ave. Methodist Episcopal Church, New York City.

"Charles L. Goodell's story of the 'Old Darnman' is one which is infinitely touching, and which sticks in the imagination like a sand burr, because it is true." *Life,* New York.

12mo cloth, 40 cents net. Hour Glass Series.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York

SUMMERTIME IS VACATION TIME

The vacation which is intelligently planned will bring pleasure, rest and recreation to the most prosaic life.

Can't We Help You Plan It?

The Pere Marquette Railroad publishes a number of handsomely illustrated guide-books to the principal

Rest Spots of Michigan

"Michigan Summer Resorts" tells of the resorts of the upper Lake Michigan country. "Michigan East Coast Resorts" describes the lower shore of Lake Michigan. Then there is "Fishing and Hunting in Michigan," and booklets describing the resorts of Charlevoix, Ottawa Beach and Points aux Barques in detail. These booklets will be sent to any address on request to

H. F. MOELLER, G. P. A., 303 Union Station, DETROIT, MICH.

SLIP IT INTO YOUR TRUNK

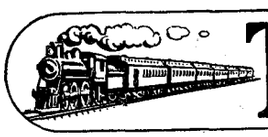
"Parisians Out of Doors"

By F. BERKELEY SMITH

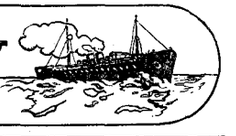
The author pictures every form of out-of-door amusement in and about the capital of the world's fun. With numerous drawings and photographs by the author and a water-color frontispiece by F. Hopkinson Smith. 12mo, cloth, $1.50 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

PARSIFAL. The story and analysis of Wagner's great opera, by H. R. HAWEIS. Small 12mo, cloth, 68 pages, 40c. (Hour-Glass Series.) Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Travel and Resort Directory



JUST READY

BETWEEN THE OLD AND THE NEW TESTAMENTS

400 YEARS BET. MALACH. AND MATT.

OR INTERBIBLICAL HISTORY

By David Gregg, D.D., LL.D., President of the Western Theological Seminary

THE history of the Jews as it relates to Palestine and Christ may be roughly divided into two periods: 1.—From Joshua to the Babylonian exile. 2.—From the return of the Jews under Cyrus' reign to the destruction of Jerusalem under the Romans. The latter period is the special concern of this book.

Rev. Wilbur Fletcher Steele, Prof. Biblical Science, University of Denver, says: "This book has delighted me. Faith mounts high as its pages are devoured. It is untechnical and easily comprehended by the layman."

Geo. B. Stewart, D.D., Pres. Auburn Theol. Seminary: "A most interesting book. Dr. Gregg's presentation is illuminating and inspiring. It is a valuable book."

12mo, 125 pages. Cloth, 75 cents net.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY 44-60 E. 23d St. New York

JUST OUT---The Book That Many People Have Been Waiting For

A Desk-Book of Errors in English

By FRANK H. VIZETELLY, F.S.A.

Associate Editor of the "Standard Dictionary," etc.

Deals with the hundred and one questions that arise in daily speech and correspondence which are not treated in the dictionary.

"Should be on every writer's desk. If studied in season and out of season it will correct numerous inelegancies and vulgarities of speech."—*The Union*, Springfield, Mass.

"The book is admirably arranged to facilitate search for a decision on a moot point or a doubtful usage."—*Star*, Washington, D. C.

12mo, cloth, 242 pages, 75 cents net; by mail 83 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, New York

JUST READY!

IN LONDON TOWN

Another of F. Berkeley Smith's breezy books full of delightful episodes with the real Johnny Bull on his own door-step. Smith knows how to introduce you to "all the men of the town," whether they are at home, in a hovel or palace, noon-day or midnight. Brim full of news, illustrations, laughs.

Get it to-day—$1.50 Net

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
44 East 23d Street, New York

The Students' Standard Dictionary

(Abridged from Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary)

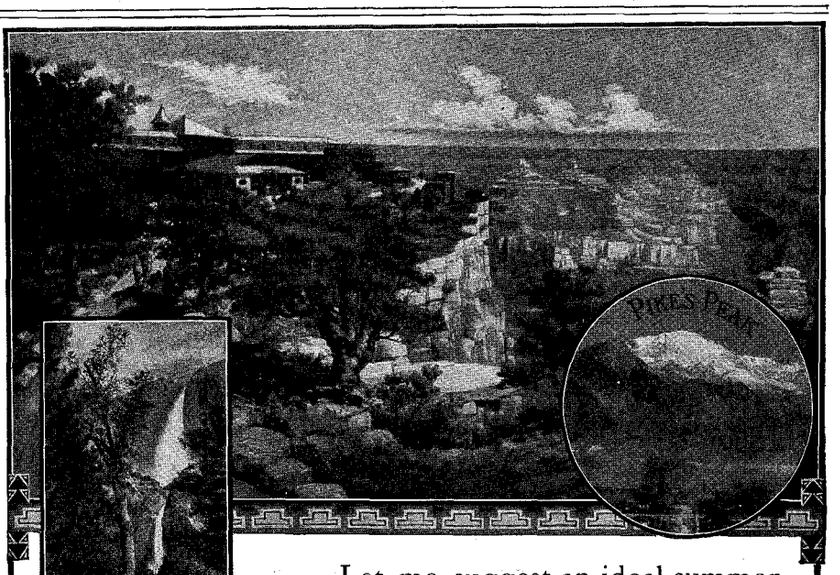
By far the superior of any dictionary designed for a similar use. *For Sale at All Bookstores*

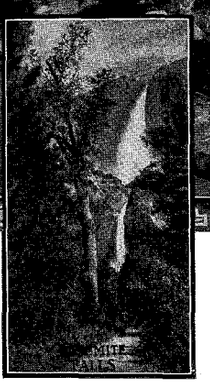
Large 8vo, 923 pages, cloth, leather back, $2.50, net. Bound in full leather, $4.00, net. Patent Thumb-Notch Index, 50c. extra.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
NEW YORK Publishers **LONDON**

THE MUSICAL CIRCLES OF PARIS AND VIENNA

The great masters and their methods are realistically pictured in "Your Loving Nell." The book is a series of letters depicting the experiences of an American woman, Mrs. Nelly Gore, who studied music abroad. 12mo, cloth, 231 pages. $1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.





Let me suggest an ideal summer vacation trip for you.

Go West and see the

Colorado Rockies

—the Switzerland of America

Grand Canyon of Arizona

—the world's wonder

California Sierras and Beaches

—it's cool there in midsummer

Very low excursion rates.

Write for the following souvenir travel books: "A Colorado Summer," "Titan of Chasms," "Yosemite Valley," "To California Over the Santa Fe Trail," "California Summer Outings." They will be mailed absolutely free. You need only *mention this magazine* and say: "Send me your vacation books."

Address W. J. Black, Passenger Traffic Manager, A. T. & S. F. Ry. System, No. 1118-H, Railway Exchange, Chicago

---

Your attention is called to the

MANY EXCELLENT OFFERS

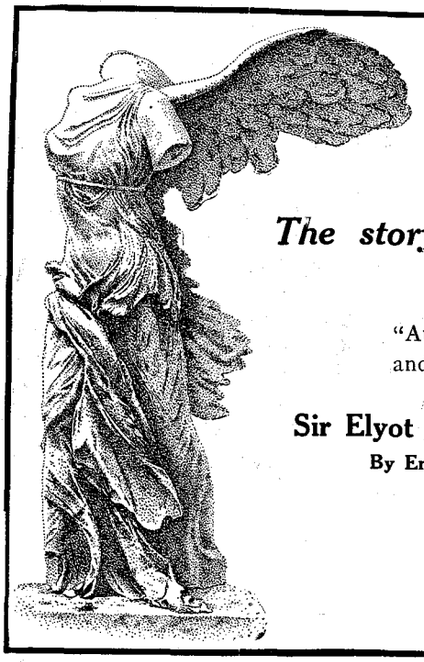
in city and country Real Estate which will be set forth in the May 18th Number. ¶ We believe you will find it to your advantage to keep in touch with this department of the magazine.

The Literary Digest Realty Exchange

appears in the first and third issues of each month

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



A WINGÈD VICTORY

By ROBERT MORSS LOVETT

The story of a pagan woman in a modern world and what she did with her life

"Audacious but never shocking, intensely human and appealing, true and sweet and uplifting from cover to core."—*Chicago Record-Herald*

Sir Elyot of the Woods
By Emma Brooke

The Ferry of Fate
By Samuel Gordon

The Windfall
By Charles Egbert Craddock

EACH $1.50 POSTPAID

DUFFIELD AND COMPANY
36 EAST 21ST ST. NEW YORK

TRAVEL TRAVEL

The Majestic Beauty

Of Fujiyama, the sacred mountain of Japan, is but one of the many sights in that land of mystery which fascinate the American traveler. Fujiyama is about seventy-five miles from Yokohama, the first port of call on the trip to

Japan and China

Your trip to the Orient will be a delightful one if made on the mammoth steamship "MINNESOTA," which follows the mild Japan Current from Seattle to the Orient. A pleased passenger recently wrote us, "If I were to sum up in one word the merits of the Minnesota, it would be with the word COMFORTABLE."

For illustrated folder and full information regarding the trip address any representative of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY, or

Great Northern Steamship Company

BOSTON: 201 Washington St. and 207 Old South Bldg.
NEW YORK: 319 and 379 Broadway
PHILADELPHIA: 836 and 711 Chestnut St.
CHICAGO: 220 and 208 South Clark St.

W. C. THORN, Trav. Pass'r Ag't, 209 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
W. A. ROSS, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent, Seattle, Wash.

A. L. GRAIG
General Passenger Agent
ST. PAUL, MINN.

GOOD MORNING!

"HOW'S THE BABY?"

Whether well or sick "THE HEALTH CARE OF THE BABY," by Dr. Louis Fischer, of Riverside Hospital, N. Y. City, is just the book you should have to avoid unnecessary doctor's expenses.

IT IS HIGHLY ENDORSED.

Costs only 75 cents, net

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
44-60 East 23d Street, New York

Successful Teaching

Being the Prize Essays in the Educational Contest of 1905. With an Introduction by J. M. GREENWOOD, Superintendent of Public Schools, Kansas City, Mo.

"It is an excellent book and can not prove other than a great help to the earnest wide-awake, progressive teacher, and every teacher who reads the book will not fail to become such a teacher if she reads it in the proper spirit."—*Hon. J. L. McBrien*, State Superintendent of Instruction, Nebraska.

"The book has our approval as suitable for use in the schools of this state. We are satisfied that it is one which may be of great help to teachers."—*Hon. W. L. Stockwell*, State Superintendent of Instruction, North Dakota.

"An excellent work."—*Hon. May L. Scott*, State Superintendent of Instruction, Idaho.

"Greenwood is a 'mighty' good introduction himself."—*Hon. R. B. Bryan*, State Superintendent of Instruction, Washington.

12mo, cloth. $1.00, net; by mail, $1.08

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
44-60 East 23rd Street, New York

Tuxedo Avenue to Water Street

By Amos R. Wells. A forceful and stirring story that has taken high rank in the religious field. Illustrated, 12mo, cloth, $1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23rd Street, New York City.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY: PAGE

Prospect of Violence at Boisé 741
Employees' Responsibility for Railroad Accidents . . 742
Florida Applauded by a Negro Paper 743
Should the President Name His Successor? 744
Blocking Insurance Reform 745
Wall Street and the President's Jamestown Address . 746
A Million Dollars for Negro Education 747

FOREIGN COMMENT:

Relaxing the Bonds of Empire 749
At Odds over Disarmament 750
Reading the Riot Act to the Douma 751
Pan-Germanism a Myth 752
How Germany Wins Trade 752

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Right-handedness in Men and Animals 753
How Automobiles Injure Roads 753
The Railroad over the Florida Keys 754
Still Quarreling over Alcohol 754
Danger from Fresh Paint 755
Hope for the Fat 755

PAGE

Metal Shingles 756
Welsbach Lamps for Lighthouses 756
Pneumatic Logging-saw 757
A Cure-testing Commission 757

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

How England and America Deal with Religious Unrest 758
Methodist Prayers for the Dead 758
Unappreciated Negro Preachers 759
Indifference to Immortality 759
Scope and Influence of the Index Expurgatorius . . . 760

LETTERS AND ART:

A Joke on Tolstoi 761
Pittsburg in Mural Decoration 761
A Prize for Poetry 763
Has England Outgrown Swinburne? 763
A Russian Folk-story in Opera 764

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS 765-766

MISCELLANEOUS 767-782

PARIS

MUSIC—COLOR—FUN

☞**SPECIAL NOTE: We have manufactured a special box in which Mr. Smith's books will be included if all three are ordered together.**

TRILOGY OF PARIS LIFE
By F. BERKELEY SMITH

HOW PARIS AMUSES ITSELF

This jolly, handsome book is the very incarnation of that spirit of amusement which reigns supreme in the capital of the world's fun.

"To go through its pages is like whirling along in a fiacre through the boulevards, beside the quays, and across the river, getting the whole panoramic effect of the most wonderful city in the world."—**Prof. Harry Thurston Peck.**

6 color plates, 16 full-page half-tone inserts, 58 full-page text drawings, 55 half-page and smaller text drawings by the author and several French artists, including SANCHA, GALANCZ, CARDONA, SUNYER, MICHAEL, PERENET, and PEZILLA. 12mo, cloth. Handsome cover design. $1.50.

THE REAL LATIN QUARTER

Captivating and realistic glimpses of the innermost life and characters of the famous Bohemia of Paris—its grisettes, students, models, balls, studios, etc.

It is like a trip to Paris."—**Charles Dana Gibson.**

About 100 original drawings and camera snap-shots by the author, a water-color frontispiece by F. Hopkinson Smith, and two caricatures in color by the celebrated French caricaturist, Sancha. 12mo, cloth. $1.20.

PARISIANS OUT OF DOORS

In his delightfully off-hand informal style the author pictures every form of out-of-door amusements in and about the capital of the world's fun.

Frederic Remington says: "Smith's delightfully sympathetic Paris [*Parisians Out of Doors*] would make a wooden Indian part with his cigars."

With numerous drawings and photographs by the author and a water-color frontispiece by F. Hopkinson Smith. 12mo, cloth. $1.50 net.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers

44-60 East Twenty-third Street, NEW YORK

TRAVEL | TRAVEL

One of the World's Grandest Views

The fast trains via the Union Pacific and its connections for 200 miles follow closely the course of the

Matchless Columbia River

—as whirling and surging it rushes to the sea—offering to the tourist en route to Portland scenic grandeur unequaled by any other journey.

Through Trains Daily

Via

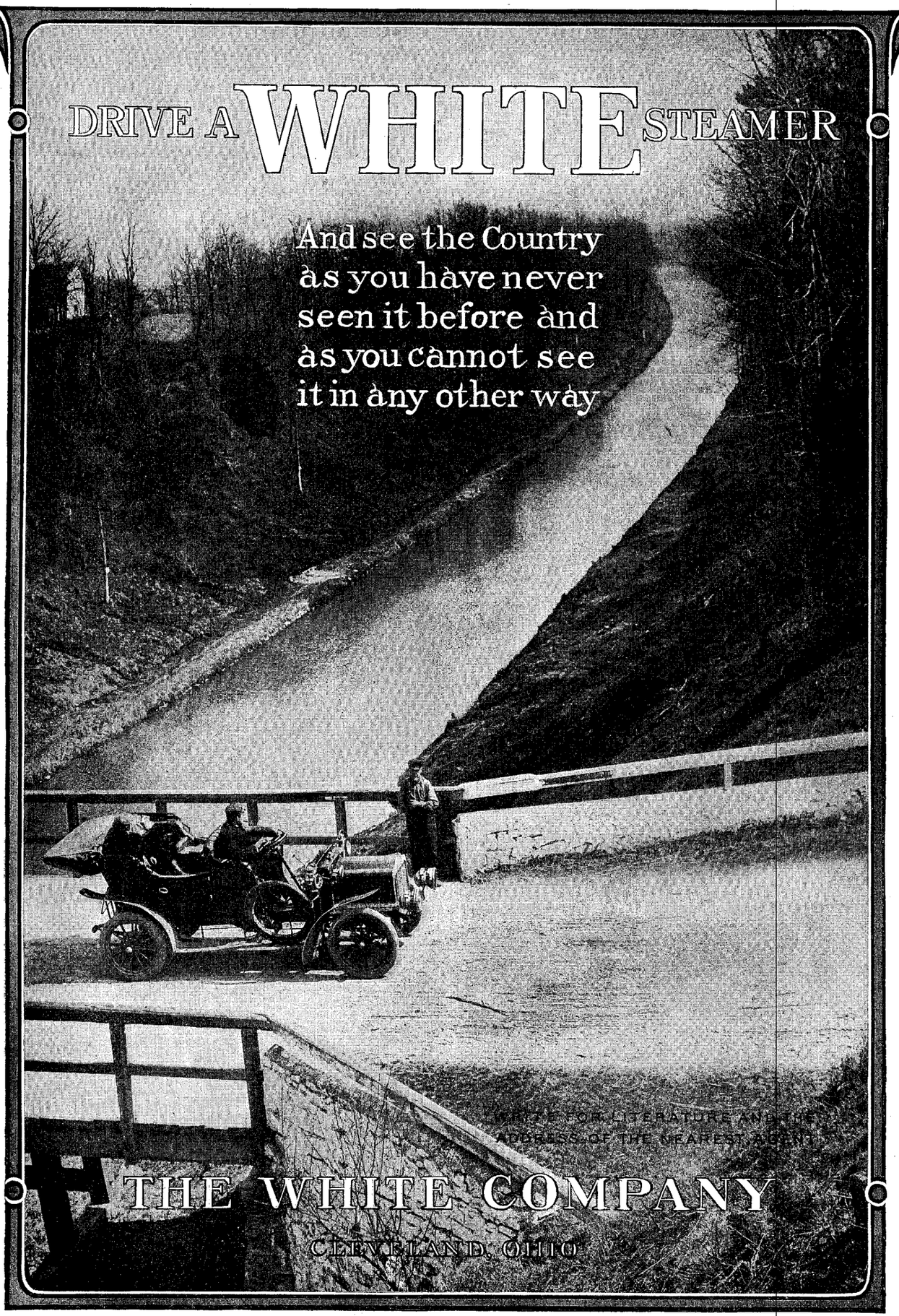
UNION PACIFIC

To Portland and the Northwest.

Inquire of

E. L. LOMAX, Gen. Pass. Agent
Omaha, Neb.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED


DRIVE A WHITE STEAMER
And see the Country as you have never seen it before and as you cannot see it in any other way
WRITE FOR LITERATURE AND THE ADDRESS OF THE NEAREST AGENT
THE WHITE COMPANY
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXIV., NO. 19 NEW YORK, MAY 11, 1907 WHOLE NUMBER, 890

TOPICS OF THE DAY

PROSPECT OF VIOLENCE AT BOISÉ

BOTH sides are being accused of premeditating murder to defeat justice at the trial of William D. Haywood at Boisé for complicity in the assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg. The chief witness against Haywood and his fellow-officials of the Miners' Union is Harry Orchard, the actual assassin, and a press dispatch from Boisé reports a general expectation that some labor sympathizer will cut his testimony short with a bullet. The attorneys for the prosecution are also regarded as marked men. The labor press, on the other hand, accuse these same prosecuting attorneys of premeditating violence to further their cause. Eugene V. Debs, who has himself been known to breathe out threatenings and slaughter with word and pen, says in the Socialist *Appeal to Reason:*

"Gooding and his backers have boasted that they have the State militia, that the regular troops are on the ground, and that the latter have been reinforced and equipped with riot guns. It is also stated that Boisé will be filled with thugs and gun men, and it has been freely given out that the first move made by the friends of the defendants would be followed by a massacre.

"Admitting all this to be true, what of it? We have no concern in regard to it, not the slightest. Were Boisé surrounded by Federal forts instead of having but one, our duty would remain the same. The show of force on the part of the kidnapers simply betrays their cowardice and their guilt, their weakness and their fear, while it does not daunt us in the slightest degree.

"Having absolute faith in the innocence of our comrades and in the justice of our cause, we are unafraid and shall stand up like men, at all hazards, in the performance of our duty. The jury of the working class, the representatives of the organized American hosts, will be in the court-room when the case is called, and no blood-bought McPartland brand of made-to-order evidence [Orchard's testimony] shall be allowed to serve the infamous ends of judicial murder."

WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD,

On trial for complicity in the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg. The remarkable demonstrations of organized labor in his behalf have focused the attention of the whole country upon this case.

Another correspondent of *The Appeal to Reason*, however, has been sounding the sympathies of the people in Boisé and vicinity, and reports that Governor Gooding, the chief prosecutor, is in the saddle politically and "whatever the Gooding machine says is done." The sympathy for Haywood, Moyer, and Pettibone "is thin and scattering, and weaker than evaporated water," and "is likely to be dissipated or turned against the three federation men when Gooding's batteries are wheeled into action." As for the unionists:

"The union men of Boisé are all safe, sane, and conservative, and are in the union, not because they realize the existence of the war between the robbers and the robbed, or because of their desire to effectively participate in the class struggle, but because it is fashionable to join the union and because it is a little harder to stay out than it is to get in. Should a live class war occur, I would not give thirty cents for the loyalty of all the union men of Boisé. Right now they are too prosperous and self-satisfied to engage in any crusade for the freedom of any labor representative confined in any jail."

Is it likely that Gooding would resort to force? Nothing is more probable, says this Socialist correspondent. He writes as follows:

"Suppose that Gooding, seeing his chances of serving Standard Oil slipping away by reason of his inability to convict Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone in a fair trial, should decide to precipitate a situation that would make possible the conviction of these men. He has the undivided support of the entire administration. He has the cooperation of the business men of Boisé. He has the open indorsement of President Roosevelt and the national Administration. In his hands are the State militia, and right at his door, prepared for war, are the regular troops. What would prevent him from starting a riot that would result in martial law, and the deportation from the county, or the State, for that matter, of every militant Socialist and every man known or suspected to be in sympathy with the Western Federation of Miners?

"Preposterous, you say? Nay, verily. No bolder or rawer outrage was perpetrated in the Cœur d'Alenes in 1899, or in Cripple Creek in 1904. Governor Gooding can do this thing; try these federation officers, convict and hang them, and shake his fists across the States into the faces of protesting citizens and defy them to do their worst, and not a hand in Boisé or Ada County would be raised against the crime. The farmers and business men of Ada County are no better or worse than were the farmers and business men of the Cœur d'Alenes and the Cripple Creek district; and, as the mine-owners had their way in those regions, so will Gooding have his way in Ada County should he desire to inaugurate this program. . . . . .

"Already the Citizens' Alliance has been organized in Boisé, and prominent members of that Alliance are daily engaged in target practise with rifles and revolvers. In case of hostilities this Alliance would quickly become the rallying-point for all the business men and farmers, who would literally be forced into line by the 'machine.' That the prosecution is prepared to win by fraud and force, if they can not win by fair methods, is evident from the fact that before the trial was moved to Boisé from Caldwell military officers were in Caldwell selecting a site on which to quarter

TERMS: $3 a year, in advance; four months, $1; single copy, 10 cents; postage to Canada 85 cents a year, other foreign postage $1.50 a year. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address label; subscription including the month named. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE,** or **CHANGE OF ADDRESS** should be sent **two weeks** before the date they are to go into effect. **Both old and new addresses** must always be given. **DISCONTINUANCE:** We find that many of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. Nevertheless, it is not assumed that continuous service is desired, but subscribers are expected to notify us with reasonable promptness to stop if the paper is no longer required. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East Twenty-third street, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

troops. As the days go by, Pinkerton detectives grow more numerous in Boisé. During the last two weeks Governor Gooding has been ceaselessly busy issuing commissions to business men and farmers, giving them authority to carry firearms. Outwardly Boisé appears pacific, but beneath the surface warlike preparations are going on night and day.

"What I have here written is based, of course, on the presumption that Gooding intends to execute the decrees of Standard Oil and make good his famous declaration of a year ago. If he means to back his bluff and is not merely making a bid for notoriety and a portion of the enormous funds that have been appropriated by the State legislature to prosecute the Federation officers, then it is not improbable that, to secure the conviction of his prey, he will resort to the desperado methods suggested."

WILLIAM E. BORAH,

A new United States Senator from Idaho, who is acting as a prosecuting attorney against Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone. The labor press is rejoicing over the rumor that he himself is threatened with indictment for complicity in lumber frauds in his own State.

The point is made by the friends of the accused labor-leaders that they should not go to the gallows on the testimony of a self-confest murderer, and, indeed, the laws of Idaho provide that a man can not be convicted of a crime on the uncorroborated confession of an accomplice. The extent to which Orchard's confession is corroborated is therefore extremely important. An article in the New York *Times* shows that many parts of his confession have been strikingly borne out by investigation, but it does not appear from this article that any of the corroborations bear directly upon the Steunenberg murder. What the prosecution may have in reserve on this point remains, of course, to be seen. We read in *The Times*:

"It took five days' steady writing to take down his confession. Orchard has in no way indicated since then that the confession was false in any detail. Points in his confession which could be corroborated by investigation at the time were investigated and duly corroborated. It takes seven hours' rapid reading to get through with this document, which purports to give the entire history of the activities of the 'Inner Circle' of the Western Federation of Miners. It covers seven years of crime, explaining disasters and murders which at the time horrified whole communities. The crimes in the Cripple-Creek district in the last few years find explanation in this document.

"According to his own confession, Orchard was the principal assassin in the pay of the Western Federation of Miners, hired to get rid of objectionable persons. . . . In the long story Orchard tells of many things. He confest to the blowing up of the Independence railroad-station. The Findlay mine, at Independence, Colo., employed non-union men. The plan was to kill off two shifts at once by blowing up the railroad-station as one shift was going to work and another leaving. Two o'clock in the morning was the hour selected. Orchard says that this crime was 'framed up' in Haywood's room in Denver. Haywood made his 'get-away' by inducing a saloon-keeper named Neville to burn down his saloon, get the insurance money, and then to travel north through the mountains. On the first night out, Orchard pretended to have forgotten his gun, and rode back in the night with the ostensible purpose of getting it. At that time he laid the mine which tore thirteen men limb from limb and crippled six more for life. He pulled the wire a moment too soon or he would have killed a hundred. Neville, when he learned of the crime, suspected Orchard of it. He later got hush money from the federation, and, going to Goldfield, Nev., died mysteriously a year after of poison."

When obtained by McPartland the confession was placed before Chief Judge Gabbert, Adjt.-Gen. Bulkeley Wells, Judge Goddard, and J. H. Hawley. We read further in *The Times*:

"The confession contained accounts of efforts made to 'get' the two judges present. In one instance Orchard had planted a bomb just outside the gate before Judge Goddard's house, buried six inches below the surface, on the outside of the gate-post, covered with a piece of sacking, and attached to a fine wire connected with a small bottle of acid, which lay above a heap of potash and sugar deftly placed over the explosive. The little wire from the bomb came just above the surface, and a fish-hook was fastened to the end of it. A screw-eye was driven into the gate, and a piece of iron wire was attached to it. When the two wires were connected the slightest opening of the gate would explode the bomb. But Judge Goddard, said Orchard, constantly failed to come when he was expected, and the 'job' was forced to wait until Orchard should finish some other work he had on hand. The time never came when Orchard was able to set the mine.

"Judge Goddard sat through the reading of these details; then, with a 'wait for me,' he rushed to his home. He returned in less than half an hour with 'the fear of God in his heart.' 'It's there,' he said.

"When the document had been read through, the entire party went to Judge Goddard's house and watched while Bulkeley Wells carefully unearthed and removed the mine.

"It was on this occasion, after a number of such corroborations of Orchard's story, that Governor McDonald, of Colorado, granted the requisition for President Moyer, Secretary Haywood, and Executive Officer Pettibone. Moyer was arrested on a Union-Pacific train leaving Denver. He was going to Deadwood, S. D. Haywood and Pettibone were arrested in Denver. All three were then rushed to Idaho on a special train. This action was called 'kidnaping' by the miners and their sympathizers, but others looked on it as a short cut to justice, carried out in characteristic style."

EMPLOYEES' RESPONSIBILITY FOR RAILROAD ACCIDENTS

MUCH has been said of the culpability of the railroad companies for our appalling list of railroad disasters, and many have been the demands of the press for a system of investigation and publicity which will place the responsibility and the punishment where they belong. The papers of the country are now somewhat surprized to hear this demand for greater publicity echoed by the companies themselves, which are circulating widely an editorial first printed in *The Railway Age* of Chicago. The explanation seems to lie in the belief of the railroads that the employee, and not the company, is usually the culprit. The publicity which is given to railway accidents by the press and by the Interstate Commerce Commission, complains *The Railway Age*, "is the cause of much bitter arraignment of railway management, but is of little benefit to the public, to the railway managers, or to the railway employees"; whereas, it asserts, a different kind of publicity would make for the great benefit of all these parties. Instead of the emphasis being laid, as is the present tendency, on the number of persons killed or injured, the attention of the public should be directed to "the persons who are primarily responsible for these fatalities and injuries"—that is to say, to the reckless engineer or the negligent signalman. To quote:

"Take, for example, a recent accident wherein at least twenty persons were killed and nearly one hundred others were more or less injured. Here, on a piece of straight, level track, in broad daylight, the engineer of the wrecked train ran into an open switch when observation of the target would have shown him that the switch was set against his train. Moreover, the engineer was running at high speed through a yard in violation of the general rules and also of a special bulletin recently issued. The switch itself was left open by a switching crew in violation of the general rule

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

that all main-line switches must be kept closed. On this line surprize checking as a means of educating trainmen in the observance of signals has been practised for over five years. Another wreck, which occurred five days before this one and resulted in the death of four passengers, was due to the negligence of the engineer, who is reported to have said he 'had not had time to read his orders before pulling out of the station.'

"The most discouraging fact confronting the management in cases like these is that such negligence is found among the men who, by their training and experience, should be the most reliable of the company's employees. The railway management under such circumstances is helpless to prevent the accident, yet it is the management which has to bear the odium of the unnecessary killing and maiming of its patrons. Could the censure of the public be directed to the employee instead of to the manager, and could there be aroused a public feeling which would enforce the existing laws to punish criminal negligence, there could not but result an improvement in the discipline of the railway service. . . . . .

"Reference to recently published statistics from various sources shows: (1) That in the five years that the railways have made reports of accidents to the Interstate Commerce Commission over 70 per cent. of the serious collisions on American railways have been due to the negligence of trainmen and enginemen. (2) That where serious collisions have occurred on lines protected by block-signals 94 per cent. of these have been due to negligence of trainmen and signalmen. (3) That of all the train accidents in 1906 on the Erie Railroad 95 per cent. could have been avoided had every employee concerned done his full duty."

To apply the benefits of publicity to these conditions *The Railway Age* suggests that the railways might "pursue systematically the policy of giving to the press at regular intervals the results of their own investigations into the causes of accidents." It even thinks that they might with advantage go further and "report to the public serious acts of negligence on the part of employees, even tho no accidents resulted." To quote further:

"Discipline is difficult to enforce in a republic, and, in fact, can not be enforced, unless the authority administering it has the sympathy and support of the public. Without the support of public opinion any statute will soon become a dead letter. How often in America is a railway employee punished for criminal negligence, even tho his act may have caused the deaths of scores of persons? Scarcely an instance can be cited. The public, as its opinion is exprest by the actions of juries, sympathizes with the culprit and visits its censure upon his employer when civil suits for damages are brought against the company."

The suggestions thus offered by one of the leading railroad publications of the country are received with approval by a large section of the lay press. Thus the New York *Tribune* remarks that "the idea that a man employed by a 'soulless corporation' thereby loses all personal responsibility seems to have infected the administration of justice." Some papers, however, like the New York *Press*, wax ironical over what they consider the hiding of the corporation behind the employee. Says *The Press*: "In answer to the popular demand for measures to stop the slaughter of travelers *The Railway Age* suggests publicity as the cure—the publicity to be furnished by the railroads." In regard to the statistics cited by *The Age* it is frankly skeptical. To quote:

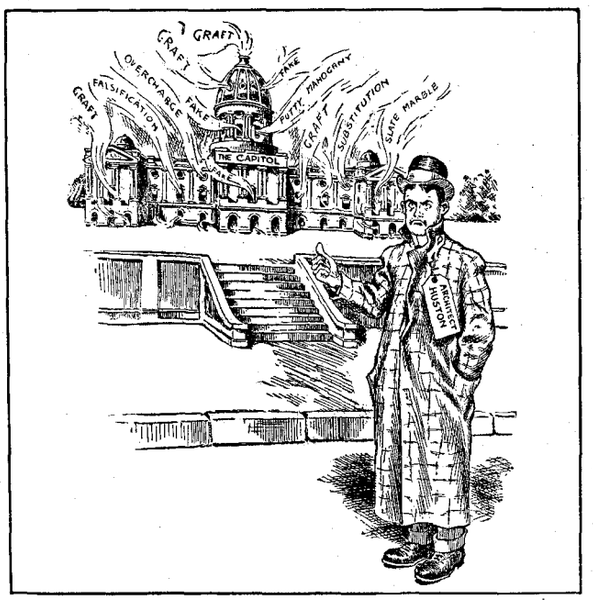
"We believe there are no such statistics, or, if there are, the figures lie. Again and again the railroads have been guilty of cheating shippers with false rates and rebates. Frequently they have been convicted of making false returns to State tax boards and of falsifying accounts of their earnings. They should be equal to supplying fraudulent information to the Interstate Commerce Commission about accidents, thus shifting the blame for the killing of passengers."

The Pittsburg *Leader* is also somewhat cynical. We read:

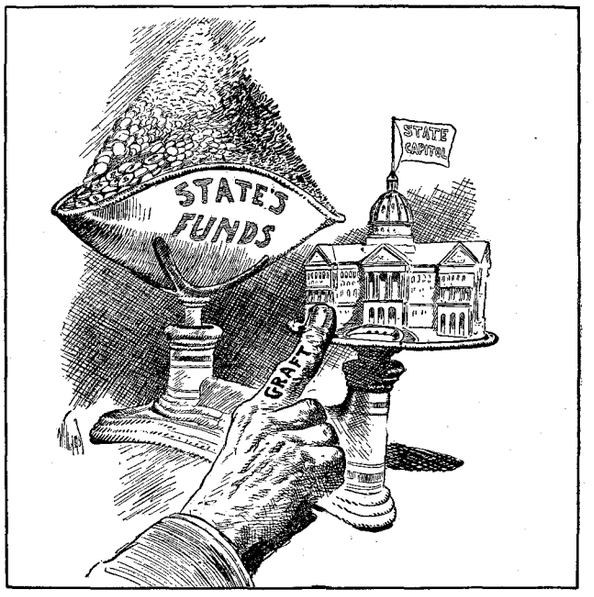
"There is available to every railroad in the country a signal system that does not depend upon fallible and negligent men for the safe operation of trains after it has been properly installed. Few railroads have it. They prefer to get along with either no signal system or one that is obsolete.

"When an overworked or negligent signalman falls asleep in the tower or at the switch, or when one criminally deserts his post of duty, should the managers on making this fact public after the slaughter of innocents that follows also tell us who was negligent in failing to equip the railroad with an automatic signal system?"

FLORIDA APPLAUDED BY A NEGRO PAPER—It is interesting to find a negro publication welcoming the action of the Florida legislature by which that body, as reported in last week's LITERARY DIGEST, declared void the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the national Constitution, which provide enfranchisement for the negroes. "Florida is to be congratulated upon having as legislators men who have the courage to disfranchise negroes because they are negroes," says *The Advocate* (Afro-American), of Charleston, W. Va., which finds such a course much



"AND YET LEGISLATORS COMPLAIN OF A LACK OF VENTILATION"
—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record*.



WHOSE HAND?
—Williams in the Philadelphia *Ledger*.

THE CONTINUOUS INVESTIGATION AT HARRISBURG.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

more admirable than the subterfuges of other Southern States which decree that only those shall vote "whose ancestors voted before 1867, or who can read and explain to the satisfaction of a partizan commission any section of the Constitution, or are the possessors of so many dollars' worth of this world's goods." Through Florida's action *The Advocate* hopes to see a vexed question definitely settled, one way or another. Thus:

"We may now be able to back the Supreme Court of the United States into a corner and get a decision which will really decide something. There is no question but that the negroes of Florida will eventually come before the highest tribunal in the land and we shall know whether the declaration that no man shall be deprived of the right to vote because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude is a high-sounding platitude or the law of the land.

"Heretofore disfranchising acts have been so worded that the courts have been able to dodge the issue by taking refuge behind technicalities. In every case in which the black man's right to the ballot was the issue, the case was 'improperly presented' and the court has side-stept with a nimbleness which even Mercury might envy.

"The Florida legislature has, we hope, made it possible for us to learn what our status in this 'sweet land of liberty' is to be in future years; whether as men we shall have a voice in saying who shall enact laws for our government, or as political eunuchs shall finally revert to a state but little removed from slavery."

SHOULD THE PRESIDENT NAME HIS SUCCESSOR?

IT is an open secret that William H. Taft is Theodore Roosevelt's candidate for the Presidency—or, as those who carp express it, his chosen heir to the White House and residuary legatee of the "big stick." Moreover, since the formal launching of the Taft boom by Representative Theodore E. Burton and Arthur I. Vorys, it is reported that the War Secretary, however reluctantly he may have entered the race, is now in to stay, and will not drop out before the finish, even should a Supreme-Court judgeship tempt him by the wayside. The President's use of Federal patronage in Ohio is but one of many indications as to where his active sympathies lie in the fight between the newly created Taft organization and the seasoned Foraker machine; and it appears that Senator Foraker is not the only one who disapproves of his attitude. "We can not conceive of anything more unfortunate for the cause which President Roosevelt represents—the cause of freeing the American people from the evils of the partnership between professional politicians and special interests—than his bold declaration that he means to make Secretary Taft the Republican candidate for President." These words are uttered by the New York *Press*, a stanch Roosevelt-Republican paper, which adds, for greater emphasis: "President Roosevelt must abandon his resolve to name his successor if he desires our political institutions and our system of government by the people to survive." It may be mentioned that *The Press* smiles upon a candidate of its own in the person of Gov. Charles E. Hughes. The New York *Sun*, an independent paper which has sad misgivings about the wisdom of the President's railroad campaign, asserts in one of its Cincinnati dispatches that while every one in Ohio speaks well of Secretary Taft, President Roosevelt's interference is widely resented. To quote further from this dispatch:

From "Puck," Copyrighted 1907. By permission.

THE FLIGHT OF ELIZA.
Thrilling scene from "Uncle Sam's Cabin."
—*Puck* (New York).

"Politicians from other States are here looking over the ground. They remark that Republicans all over the country are interested in the outcome of the Ohio combat. These politicians say this struggle in Ohio represents President Roosevelt's second effort as a constructive politician. They recall that the President's first effort as a constructive politician was in his own State of New York, when immediately after his election in 1904 he began to build a Roosevelt organization. . . . . .

"In Ohio, in the judgment of these visiting politicians, President Roosevelt, in his second effort as a constructive politician for a personal organization, will be called upon to confront a widespread feeling that while the President, by tradition and custom, had a perfect right to take an active interest in the political affairs of his own State, he has no inherent right to attempt to enter the State of Ohio or any other State, except his own, in his efforts to build up a personal machine. Already, according to those who have investigated the subject, the Republicans of Ohio are becoming restive over what they call foreign interference in their affairs."

The same paper reminds us that in South America the efforts of Presidents to secure the election of friendly successors have been a fruitful source of revolution; and Senator Foraker himself, in a speech at Canton, says: "That the President of the United States should become personally engaged in a political contest to determine his successor is without precedent, unless it be the bad precedent set by Andrew Jackson as to Martin Van Buren." To this *The Wall Street Journal* (Fin.) makes response:

"It depends upon the object sought and the methods employed whether it is proper or not that the President of the United States should seek to determine his successor in office. If the object sought is merely to perpetuate his power by becoming practically boss of a President in place of being President himself, and if the methods employed are those of ring politics, using patronage and power to defeat popular will, then it is wrong. If, however, the object sought is to make sure that a great and beneficent policy begun shall be continued until consummated, and if the methods employed are those of a proper appeal to the people, then it can not be said to be wrong for the President to engage in a political contest to determine his successor."

In the same vein the Savannah *Morning News* (Dem.) remarks that the President's wish to name his successor "is a very natural ambition for a man who has undertaken to have certain reforms adopted and who will hardly succeed in carrying out his program by the time his term of office expires." But the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, another Democratic paper, waxes eloquently ironical over the situation in Ohio. We read:

"Ohio is the black spot. It is a terrible place. It is a hotbed

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WHO WILL HOLD IT DOWN?
—Russell in the Washington *Post*.

CAN'T STOP HIM.
—Brinkerhoff in the Toledo *Blade*.

TAFT IN THE ASCENDENT.

of mutiny against the august sovereign's will. From its barbarous recesses float into the azure heavens and din into the ears of the loyal, words of high treason. There come from the contemptible scene mutterings against the President's right to say who shall succeed him in office. The thing is a scandal. The hideous cancer must be stamped out. Mr. Roosevelt's absolute possession of the Presidency, to be used as he sees fit and to be handed to whatever courtier he himself shall select out of the bounteous goodness of his favor, must be recognized. The character of the Presidency as a hereditary title must by all means be vindicated. The despicable rebellion of those who dare to abridge the prerogatives of the people's President and to divert the succession from one divinely chosen must be put down. The nation's permanence and prosperity demand that a Roosevelt or a Roosevelt legatee shall rule now and forevermore."

The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), while admitting that Mr. Taft "would adorn almost any position of the Government from that of Chief Justice to that of President," balks at having him "shoved" upon the people as the heir of the Administration. But no such spirit of protest is revealed by the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), which says of the favored candidate:

"He is generally treated as the heir of the President's policies and as having the direct backing of the President and all the support Mr. Roosevelt can throw to him. In the present outlook this is the most powerful factor in the fight. The people of Ohio, like those of other States, are with the President and his policies. On a direct test they will uphold both. There is every indication that the President will put all his energy and force behind Mr. Taft's candidacy in Ohio; he has, in fact, made it his own fight and he can do nothing less; and with a struggle of that character there can be little doubt of the result. If, after such a challenge, Taft could be defeated in the State it would be a blow to the President and demoralizing to the party, and no such conclusion is within the bounds of probability."

Says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.):

"The Taft movement in Ohio gains momentum the more it becomes clear that, whether the President be irretrievably committed to Taft or not, the latter is the man highest in the President's councils, nearest to the President's heart, and most deeply imbued with the reform spirit of the Roosevelt Administration. This latter fact alone is worth to Secretary Taft perhaps more as a political asset than the President's active and outspoken support would be. The Roosevelt reform spirit will prevail in the next Republican National Convention, whether its candidate shall be the personal choice of the President or not."

Nevertheless, altho the Boston *Herald* (Ind.) asserts that "it will be Taft first and nobody second when the National Convention ends," the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) claims to detect in the present occupant of the White House signs of "grief and puzzlement" because the country is not instant enough in its acclamation of the predestined candidate "when he is magisterially pointed out to them." Thus *The Post* cites a recent article by Mr. James Creelman in *Pearson's*, "The Mystery of Mr. Taft," which it describes as "plainly inspired from the official fount." The mystery, as stated by Mr. Creelman, is that "a statesman of stainless name, unshakable independence, and creative and administrative abilities that have compelled admiration throughout the world, should stir so little enthusiasm in the American people!"

BLOCKING INSURANCE REFORM

THE interests of the hundreds of thousands of policy-holders and beneficiaries of the large insurance companies attach national importance to the attempt of Governor Hughes to cleanse the Insurance Departmnet of New York State, where many of these companies have their home offices. The experience of the Governor as counsel for the Legislative Committee which investigated the insurance companies a little more than a year ago made him the proper person, it was thought, to institute reforms; and partly upon the strength of this reasoning he was elected last fall. But upon his first serious move, the attempt to force the resignation of Otto Kelsey, superintendent of the State Department of Insurance, he has been blocked by the politicians in the Senate. By a vote of twenty-seven to twenty-four it was decided to let Kelsey remain in office. The press of the State do not take the vote as an indication of faith in Kelsey's ability, but rather as a blow at the Governor's reform program. In doing this, if the press are any gage of public feeling, the politicians have antagonized the public behind them. Speaking at Elmira the night after the vote was taken in the Senate, Governor Hughes declared that the people were with him and that such political transactions must end. He said in closing:

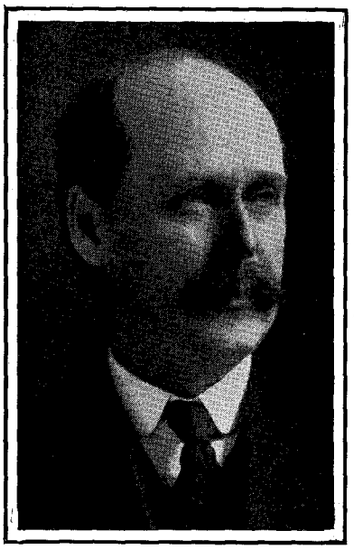
"The people of the State knew and approved the grounds of the recommendation. They still know and approve of them. They expected, and had a right to expect, that I would endeavor to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

have the Insurance Department put upon a basis which would command the confidence of the policy-holders of the State and of the United States. There was no personal question involved. The transaction of the business of a great department of a State should transcend all personal considerations.

"And it is inimical to honest and proper administration that when such a condition exists there should be a lack of executive power to bring administration methods up to the standards demanded by the people.

"I believe that the time has come when the people will hold their officers more strictly to account for the manner in which they perform their duties and represent their constituencies, and that along with this increased sense of responsibility there will be a willingness to repose in their chosen representatives such power as will enable them to discharge their public trust."



MR. OTTO KELSEY,

Whom an "unholy alliance" of Republican and Democratic Senators in New York succeeded in retaining in the office of Superintendent of Insurance, against the protest of Governor Hughes.

The press of both parties unite with the Governor in a demand for the punishment politically of those who have gone on record as opposed to his reforms. It is declared that the machines of both parties made a mistake in defying the known public sentiment. Says *The Mail* (Ind. Rep.), speaking of the Republican machine: "The opposition to Hughes, to the interests and future welfare of the Republican party which have been put in his keeping, could not better have shown its cynical hardihood than by making the Kelsey case the text of its defiance." And so by some papers it is even argued that tho the nominal victory is with the supporters of Kelsey the real victory will ultimately come to the Governor's forces, for now that the constituencies of the various Senators know where they stand the public sentiment will punish their desertion of Hughes. Following a list of those who voted against removal of Mr. Kelsey *The World* (Dem.) presents this counsel to the public:

Not one of these men should ever again be allowed to hold an office of profit or trust by the votes of the people of New York. Their names should be on the political black-list of all honest citizens. They are public enemies, and henceforth they should be treated as public enemies."

The Press (Rep.), likewise, holds up to public scorn the names of the "renegade ten" of Republican Senators who deserted their Governor, "went over to McCarren and must be hunted down by Republican voters until there is not a survivor in the public life of New York." That it was suicidal for these men to vote in opposition to the majority of their party in the Senate *The Evening Post* (Ind.) asserts. The end, it declares, can but be personal defeat for themselves and triumph for the Governor's policies. With the optimism which characterizes much of the press comment on the situation, this paper reviews the facts:

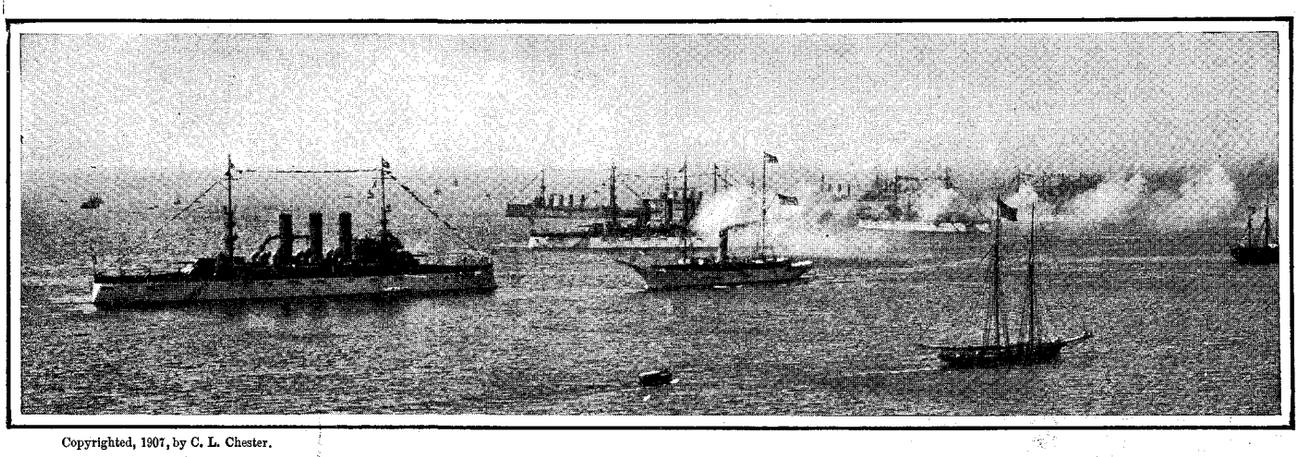
"Ten Republicans joined with seventeen Democrats to oppose and defeat the Republican Governor. The tail of the Senate wagged the dog. This shows a reckless disregard of even partizan motives which has set many to wondering. What are Raines and Allds about? Do they want the Democrats to win, not only in the Senate, but in the next State election? The answer of the Albany correspondents is that these men snap their fingers at the prospect that their course will lead straight to the defeat of their party. So long as a man like Hughes is at the head of it, they would prefer to see it defeated. Secure in their own districts, as they think themselves, they would be pleased to see a reform Governor succeeded by a man, of whatever party, with whom they could resume their political buying and selling. But we believe that their gloating over their initial success is premature. Governor Hughes has far from exhausted his power to rouse public opinion. The people of this State have been so long unaccustomed to an honest and fearless governor, throwing himself upon them in disregard of the bosses and the politicians, that they may seem a little slow in responding; but we are confident that Mr. Hughes has but to make his appeals still more direct and pointed, in order to rouse a sentiment in this State before which even the brazen Raines and the unspeakable Grady will cower. It is an advantage, sometimes, to know the worst. The conspiracy against the Governor is now fully uncovered. He needs only to rouse himself and state his case to the people, without mincing language or refraining from mentioning names, and then, either this year or next, his enemies, who are the enemies of decent government, will be covered with confusion, as they now are with ignominy."

WALL STREET AND THE PRESIDENT'S JAMESTOWN ADDRESS

EVEN the rumors of the conservative nature of President Roosevelt's address at the opening of the Jamestown Exposition, reaching Wall Street some days before the speech was delivered, are said to have had a steadying effect upon the market. In view of the fact that a public denunciation by Mr. Roosevelt of the practise of stock-watering is expected in the near future, says the Kansas City *Star*, this speech is especially important, since "it disarms in advance any who might be disposed to say that he would recklessly disturb business conditions." On the other hand, the Springfield *Republican* remarks that "if speculative railroad management and predatory wealth can find any comfort in this address they are welcome to it." The Springfield paper finds in the President's words evidence that he "does not intend to be moved a particle from the essential part of his railroad and corporation policy by the uproar that is being raised to frighten him away." "Either Wall Street is very easily satisfied, or else it never had anything to be alarmed over," exclaims the Indianapolis *News*, in surprize at the Stock Exchange's ability to extract comfort from such a source. This satisfaction seems to hang principally upon the passage in which the President quotes with approval Burke's saying that if he could not reform with equity he would not reform at all, there being "a state to preserve as well as a state to reform." To quote a portion of the context:

"This is an era of combination alike in the world of capital and in the world of labor. Each kind of combination can do good, and yet each, however powerful, must be opposed when it does ill. At the moment the greatest problem before us is how to exercise such control over the business use of vast wealth, individual, but especially corporate, as will insure its not being used against the interests of the public, while yet permitting such ample legitimate profits as will encourage individual initiative. It is our business to put a stop to abuses and to prevent their recurrence, without showing a spirit of mere vindictiveness for what has been done in the past. In John Morley's brilliant sketch of Burke he lays especial stress upon the fact that Burke more than almost any other thinker or politician of his time realized the profound lesson that in politics we are concerned not with barren rights, but with duties; not with abstract truth, but with practical morality. He especially eulogizes the way in which, in his efforts for economic reform, Burke combined unshakable resolution in pressing the reform with a profound temperateness of spirit which made him, while bent on the extirpation of the evil system, refuse to cherish an unreasoning and vindictive ill-will toward the men who had benefited by it. Said Burke, 'If I can not reform with equity, I will not reform at all. . . . (There is) a state to preserve as well

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Copyrighted, 1907, by C. L. Chester.

THE "MAYFLOWER" SURROUNDED BY BATTLE-SHIPS OF VARIOUS NATIONALITIES IN HAMPTON ROADS.

as a state to reform.' This is the exact spirit in which this country should move to the reform of abuses of corporate wealth."

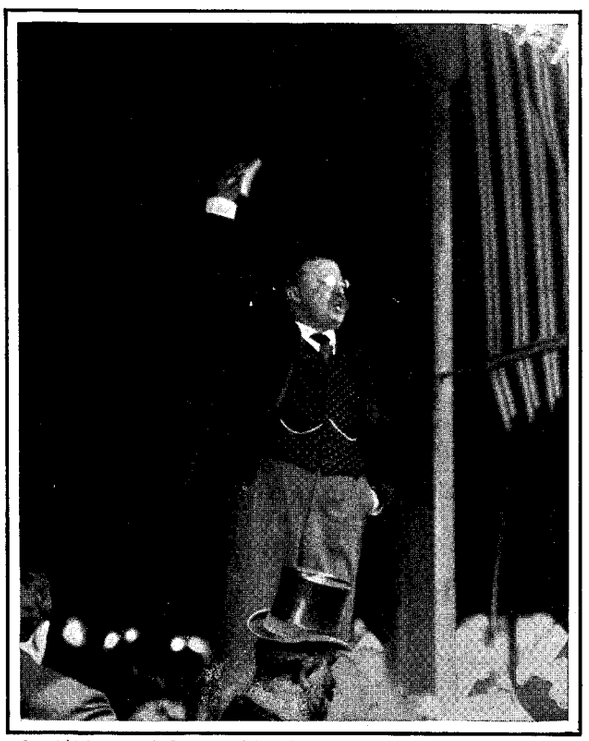
Says *The Wall Street Journal:*

"The fact that President Roosevelt has put this passage into his speech is significant. The President's enemies charge that in pressing reforms he has not done so with a temperateness of spirit and that he has cherished unreasoning and vindictive ill-will. They declare that in his eagerness to reform he is an agent of destruction and that his whole policy as he has applied it is thus ruinous to the country. . . . . .

"There is not one word in his address which indicates any shadow of turning from the great policy of corporation reform with which his name is identified, but he insists that in carrying out this reform his purpose is to do so with a profound temperateness of spirit, with no ill-will toward any individual, and with a realization of the fact that there is a state to preserve as well as a state to reform."

Remarking that "it is worth while to have the fact imprest upon us that the President has not been an irresponsible, reckless revolutionary at any stage," the Pittsburg *Press* goes on to say:

"Why did not Wall Street speculative values soar yesterday afternoon when the speech was in the hands of the public? Simply because the President was merely repeating himself. His speech was conservative, in the honest, wholesome sense. But his speeches, like his official policies, have always been conservative, in the honest, wholesome sense. His adaptation of Burke's saying, 'If I can not reform with equity, I will not reform at all,' has been the key-note of his entire Administration. Wall Street is only beginning to appreciate it at this late date for the reason that Wall Street for the first three or four years of his Administration was so full of rage at discovering a President wholly independent of the power of Wall Street that it was incapable of hearing or understanding what he did say. It supposed that he desired the ruin of all capitalists, whereas all he desired was that they, like common men, be required to 'play fair' and obey the laws. It is one of the strongest of all possible condemnations that Wall Street has been so slow in comprehending the meaning of the simple, lucid words 'law' and 'square deal.' The President, seeing the weakness of the Wall-Street intellect, has taken compassion upon it. He has iterated and reiterated himself with the most laborious emphasis, in order that even Wall Street may understand. It is beginning to understand at last—and thinks it has found some change in the Presidential attitude."



Copyrighted, 1907, by the Jamestown Official Photo. Corporation.

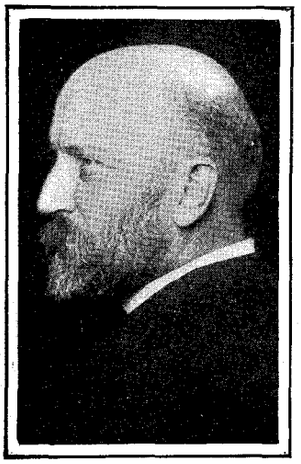
THE PRESIDENT SPEAKING AT THE OPENING OF THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

"This great republic of ours shall never become the government of a plutocracy and it shall never become the government of a mob."

MILLION DOLLARS FOR NEGRO EDUCATION

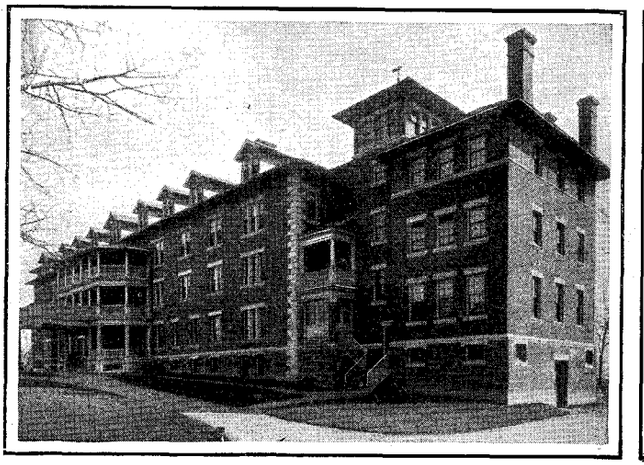
THE beneficence of Miss A. T. Jeanes, the Philadelphia Quakeress who has just given a million dollars to the South for elementary negro schools, is universally commended South and North. At the same time there is anything but a unanimity when it comes to passing on the urgent need of help in the field which she has chosen for her philanthropy. In the North the press comment frequently condemns the conditions in the South which seem to make such a gift necessary, and the Southern press, on the other hand, devote much space to showing that the gift, while praiseworthy and acceptable, will but supplement their already large appropriations for just this work. The opinion seems to be fixt and widespread in the North, however, that the South has seriously neglected her poor negro children, and is to be censured for not applying the education solution to the race problem. But "that is nothing against the meritoriousness of the gift of the Philadelphia lady, but in its favor," says the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph*, "for her deed is a good one that shines all the brighter against the background of the neglect of the Southern commonwealths to improve local conditions generally and safeguard themselves by providing all the means of instruction needed for all their children, white and black." Expressions such as this are what call forth the resentment of the Southern press. Replying to a similar comment, the Columbia *State* attempts to explain

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



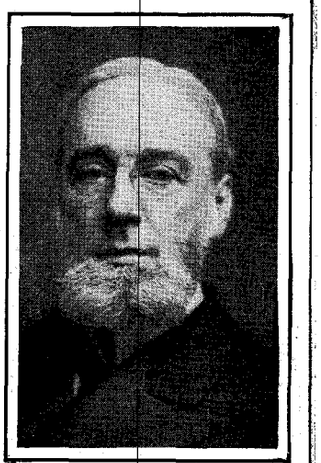
H. B. FRISSELL,

Joint trustee with Booker T. Washington of Miss Jeanes's million-dollar gift for primary negro education in the South.



HOME FOR AGED FRIENDS, IN GERMANTOWN.

In this institution, which she founded, Miss Anna T. Jeanes now lies seriously ill.



ROBERT C. OGDEN,

President of the Southern Education Board, who, it is said, will advise with the trustees in regard to the administration of the Jeanes fund.

away the misinformation upon which it asserts it to be founded. We read:

"The basis of all the education which the negro has received in the South has been and still is the funds which are raised by taxation of all the people, which taxes are of course paid in the main by the white people. The recent magnificent gift of the Quakeress, Miss Anna T. Jeanes, of Philadelphia, toward the education of Southern negroes will yield, for instance, the sum of $40,000 in one year for the whole South. A mere bagatelle it will be in even one Southern State, compared with the amount given for this purpose by the State itself. The whole Peabody fund, which has been made so much of throughout the North as the means of educating the negroes in the South, has amounted for South Carolina to something like $3,500, not enough in fact to run the negro schools in Columbia more than a few months. It has yielded in all a little over $100,000 annually."

And equally pertinent is this from the Houston *Post*.

"The South has since emancipation expended for the education of negroes more than $300,000,000, the bulk of which was derived from taxing the property of Southern white people. And it is equally true that most of this tremendous sum has been devoted to the primary schooling of negro children, the very purpose to which Miss Jeanes's generous donation is to be devoted. It is true there are some Southerners of note who have opposed the taxing of white people for negro education, but their views have never become a part of the educational policy of the Southern States."

Miss Jeanes has appointed Mr. Booker T. Washington, of Tuskegee, and Mr. Hollis B. Frissell, of Hampton Institute, the trustees of the fund. They are instructed, according to the wording of the trust deed, to use the income "solely toward the maintenance and assistance of rural, community, and country schools for the Southern negroes and to encourage moral influence and social refinement which shall promote peace in the land and goodwill among men." Most previous beneficence has been directed to the higher schools and colleges. The calling of attention to the needs of the primary schools is for this reason, perhaps, the most highly commended feature of this latest gift. The Macon *Telegraph* takes an encouraging view of the negroes' present prospects in the educational line. "The many gifts from the North, added to what the South is doing for them," says that paper, "have really placed the negroes in a better condition, so far as education is concerned, than any but the more progressive classes of whites."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

MR. DELMAS seems to confound *Americana dementia* with *Pacificoastium delirium*.—*Atlanta Journal*.

SAN FRANCISCO is realizing what is meant by "the fatal gift of booty."—*The Saturday Evening Post*.

THE women teachers who want men's salaries will probably get them. Most women do.—*The New York Evening Mail*.

THERE are 190 clocks in the Pennsylvania Capitol. The grafters doubtless realized that time was money.—*Atlanta Journal*.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S Jamestown speech was a surprize because there was nothing surprizing in it.—*The Washington Star*.

THE unwritten law would be a better card to play if there weren't so few people in this country unable to read.—*Chicago Journal*.

THE "poor heathen" nations worship their idols; the "civilized" ones their idlers.—*Eugene V. Debs in The Appeal to Reason (Socialist)*.

IN a magazine article Dr. Max Nordau contends that phrenology is a humbug. Fortunately, that science is accustomed to bumps.—*The Washington Post*.

PHILADELPHIA is to have a new $10,000,000 art-gallery; if they don't watch the grafters, they'll fill it with chromos at the prices of old masters.—*Houston Chronicle*.

TARIFF reform is the only T. R. that we are willing to have Mr. Bryan nominate in the next presidential fracas.—*Watson's Weekly Jeffersonian* (Atlanta).

STANDARD Oil has 1,463 indictments, but the public will have to pay the fines.—*Atlanta Journal*.

PEACE has been declared in Central America, subject to such modifications as the necessity for holding elections suggests.—*The Detroit Free Press*.

IT is pretty generally conceded that John Temple Graves makes a noise like a man trying to break out of the Democratic party.—*Philadelphia Press*.

THE appointment of Mr. Post as Governor of Porto Rico excites the suspicion that even yet the island won't stand without hitching.—*Indianapolis News*.

IF Poraker has any sense of the fitness of things he will at once subscribe for all the publications with which Colonel Harvey is connected.—*The Chicago Record-Herald*.

AMBASSADOR BRYCE says it would have been better for this country and for England if there had been no revolution. No doubt he is half right.—*The Denver Republican*.

BY the time Colonel Bryan shall reach the point of nominating Theodore Roosevelt for President, Senator Tillman will be ready to name Booker T. Washington.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

A SPEAKER at the Brooklyn Bryan dinner remarked: "We would not change for a new leader now, if we could." This may be called enthusiasm tempered with resignation.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

SOME of these New-York papers are hard to please. They complain because Mr. Hearst didn't attend the sessions of Congress, and they also complain because Senators Platt and Depew did.—*Washington Herald*.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN COMMENT

RELAXING THE BONDS OF EMPIRE

TO the people of this country it may seem trivial to dispute whether the meeting of the colonial premiers in London shall be called an "imperial council" or an "imperial conference." Yet nothing is more evident from a careful scrutiny of the colonial press that in this seemingly small quibble about a name lies all the difference between welding the bonds of the British Empire more firmly together or letting them relax. In the present instance a vital constitutional principle was at stake. Were the colonies to be held completely in leash by Downing Street or not?—that was the question. Were they to be integral parts or remain colonies of the Empire? And indeed at their first meeting the delegates barely escaped erecting themselves into an imperial council, a standing body, with a secretary in London attached to the English government offices, a council having authority to consult and cooperate with the British Government and to suggest and dictate a course of action to the several colonies it represented. The idea of such a council was outlined by Premier Deakin of Australia, and its character is summarized by *The National Review* as follows:

"No fewer than three colonies, Australia, New Zealand, and Cape Colony, have submitted notices of motion tending to give permanence to the Conference under the title of an 'imperial council.' The Australian resolution is the most definite of the three. It defines the composition of the council, which is to consist of 'representatives of Great Britain and the self-governing colonies, chosen *ex officio* from their existing administrations,' provides for regular meetings of the council, and contemplates the creation of a permanent secretarial staff, 'charged with the duty of obtaining information for the use of the council, of attending to the execution of its resolutions, and of conducting correspondence on matters relating to its affairs.' To leave no doubt as to the character of this new office, the Australian resolution further proposes, consistently and rightly, that 'the expenses of such a staff shall be borne by the countries represented on the council in proportion to their population.' The office, however subordinate its duties, is to be a genuinely imperial one. It is probable that this resolution will be accepted by New Zealand and Cape Colony, and that it will form the basis of the whole discussion."

In case this proposition had been carried out, the Conference would clearly become no more than a department of the British Government. It was, however, rejected, chiefly through the efforts of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who announced by telegram to *La Presse* (Montreal) the successful carrying of a resolution defeating it. He said:

"By resolution just given to the press you will see that there is no imperial council at all and that the relations between the Government of Canada and the Government of England will still be carried on in future, as in the past, under ministerial responsibility."

It was Sir Wilfrid who proposed the change of the name to "Imperial Conference." Of this change the Ottawa *Free Press* declares that it marks "a step forward in the relations between the mother country and the self-governing states of the Empire," and it adds:

"The Imperial-Conference idea will have the effect of establishing a permanent body for consultation between the British Government and those of the colonies, with a permanent official in London attached to the Colonial Office to act as a means of communication between them."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's watchword, "Imperial Unity; Local Liberty," is largely approved by the Canadian press. It is quite sufficient, says the London (Canada) *Advertiser*, that the Conference should be a mere *conversazione* and remain "purely deliberative"; and that "its conclusions should not be binding on any of the governments of the Empire." The Toronto *World* thinks the present Conference will be "of historic significance" because it has made it "clear beyond shadow of doubt that its successors will not be of mere departmental significance."

THE BRITISH IMPERIAL CONFERENCE,
Now assembled in London, which pronounces for local independence rather than closer union with the Empire

But the *Christ Church Press* (New Zealand) approves of Mr. Deakin's proposal for an imperial council, gives reasons for its approval, and, speaking of intercolonial unity, declares:

"As things stand at present that is impossible. It is attainable, to a certain extent, in the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the United States of America, and the German Empire, because none of these are split up into great parts by seas and oceans. But in the British Empire the parts are so dissevered from one another that the ideal is impossible of attainment. To make it possible we must have, in the first place, a central body of some kind—call it a conference, a council, a cabinet, or what you please—which shall truly represent each of the component parts and shall be able to exercise authority throughout the whole. . . . . .

"If the Empire is to hold together there must be some such body formed sooner or later."

The Ottawa *Evening Citizen* strongly blames the Conference for the course they have taken and remarks that "a very large proportion of Canadians are in favor of strengthening the bonds of the Empire" by the institution of such a body as the proposed colonial council.

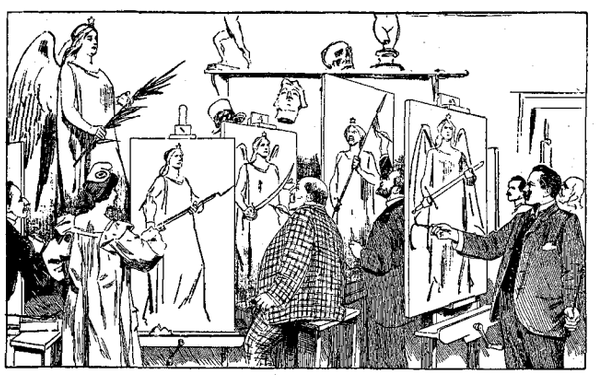
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

AT ODDS OVER DISARMAMENT

THE Frenchman and the German can not look at a matter from the same point of view. Is a reform in favor of some ideal suggested, the Frenchman says: "It can be done at once! *Up with the guillotine! Down with the traitors!*" But the cautious Teuton answers: "Wait. We want more light on this subject. In the mean while we will compromise." This circumstance is well illustrated by the tenor of two articles, one in a French and the other in a German review, on the subject of The Hague Conference. It is perfectly natural perhaps that in France, where antimilitarism, pacificism, and internationalism would sacrifice even patriotism to the establishment of peaceful relations between different countries, the idea of a general disarmament should be discust as perfectly practicable, and any reluctance to accept this method of stopping warfare pronounced absolutely unreasonable. And upon turning to *La Revue* (Paris), a journal of no mean authority, we find Mr. J. Novicow declaring that "the era of conquest by violence is past in Europe." The reason the governments fail to effect disarmament, he says, is "not because it is difficult, but because they consider it disadvantageous." And why? "Because they either wish to make new conquests or to hold those already made." And yet, "by a contradiction which reduces international politics to the most grotesque of comedies," they are all solemnly declaring that they will make no more conquests. "These governments are maintaining tremendous armaments by which they may be enabled to effect conquests while at the same time they all proclaim that they wish to conquer nothing or nobody!"

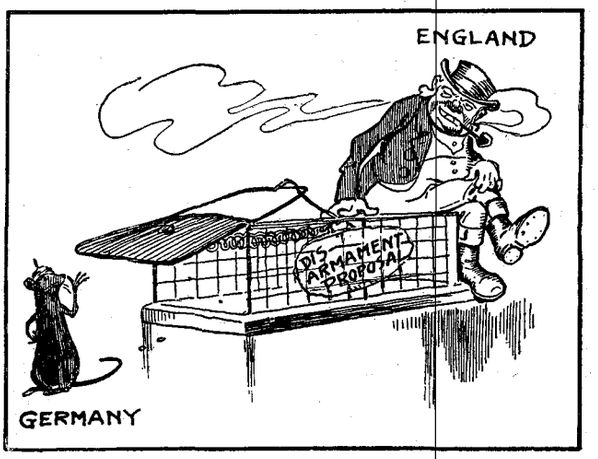
The writer is, of course, speaking from a purely French point of view when he says that "the sole obstacle to disarmament which presents itself is the question of Alsace-Lorraine." He lays the whole blame for the rejection of the disarmament proposal at The Hague Conference of 1899 upon Colonel von Schwarzhof, the representative of Germany, and he believes that the influence of the United States will alone be able to bring about what is, in his opinion, the sole solution of the international problem. He acknowledges that the idea of disarmament may appear utopian, but it can never be ridiculous, because it is backed by the moral support of the United States as guaranteed by the public utterances of President Roosevelt and Mr. Root. He declares:

"A federation of European states has already been suggested by Americans, and the foundation of this federation is to be a conference of statesmen, meeting at short intervals in The Hague to discuss the general affairs of a group of civilized nations. Once the Americans have opened the way [by the establishment of Pan-Americanism], European diplomats, even for fear of appearing ridiculous, will decide to follow, and then it will be understood that disarmament is the most easy thing in the world, because the union of the states will render it imperative."



EACH ARTIST DRAWS ACCORDING TO HIS OWN TEMPERAMENT.
—*Amsterdammer.*

Much more modest and practical is the estimate formed by the *Deutsche Revue* (Stuttgart) of the main problem presented to the Hague Conference. All discussions of such radical and sweeping changes as disarmament, says Prof. Otfried Nippold in that periodical, are premature. Those who attend the Conference and those who as diplomats and statesmen adjust the international differences of their governments have not yet agreed on what the provisions of international law are. "International law has yet to be codified, and, after it has taken this form, has to be disseminated and learned." But before international law can be codified and used as an instrument of rectification and adjudication in international disputes, it has to be studied, and for this purpose a special faculty and school of jurisprudence must be established in Europe; and what more fitting seat for this special department of learning than The Hague? Beyond doubt this is a consideration that takes priority to all such concrete problems and arbitrary decrees as disarmament, the right of search, and the seizure of non-contraband goods at sea in time of war. Diplomats and delegates to peace conferences, as well as the assessors in arbitration tribunals, have to learn before they can teach. To quote further:



THE BAIT DOESN'T WORK.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

"The main problem before The Hague Conference is how to develop a complete body of international law, which shall clearly define the relations of the various governments in the matter of war and peace. As in every organized state the well-being of the people is dependent upon domestic peace and the right administration of law, so the peace of nations at large can only be assured by the promulgation of some international code, which every government is pledged to study and comply with. The development of such an international code is one of the most difficult problems of science and statesmanship. An international conference can merely select and place upon its program certain isolated questions. The limited time available for its deliberations renders such a conference quite incompetent to draw up a scheme of international law of all-embracing scope, and to formulate a basis of adjudication which shall be scientifically final. It is for this reason that the first duty of the Conference, and of the Court of Arbitration, is to found a scientific institution for the study and dissemination of international law. Unless a school of international jurisprudence be thus created, both the Conference and the Tribunal of Arbitration will soon lose their way, and fail entirely in their contribution to the welfare of nations and the maintenance of international peace. . . . . .

"The *Spiritus Rector* (ruling spirit) of The Hague Conference, Professor Martens, of St. Petersburg, in the course of a conversation held in Vienna characterized the foundation of a school of international law at The Hague as a scheme both 'noble and worthy of encouragement.' It is to be hoped that the far-sighted governments represented at The Hague will appoint a commission to consider the project, and so call into life an institution which will prove of high efficacy in promoting the study of international jurisprudence, of diplomacy, and of the peaceful solution of international problems."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

READING THE RIOT ACT TO THE DOUMA

THE disputes and quarrels between Premier Stolypine and President Golovin of the Douma over the budget have resulted in a strange sequel, in the shape of a letter in the London *Times*, written by Mr. Martens, the eminent professor of international law in the University of St. Petersburg, in which he advises and predicts the Douma's early dissolution. This communication has produced a profound impression in Europe. The London *Tribune*, it is true, calls Professor Martens's advocacy of dissolution "a pedant's prescription" and is astonished that Russia should take it seriously. The London *Times*, speaking editorially, is also inclined to pooh-pooh such pessimistic vaticinations, and concludes by remarking that his advice "could not be followed without severely shaking the confidence and checking the sympathy with which the friends of Russia in this country, and all those who are interested in the political and financial regeneration of that great Empire, have hitherto watched Mr. Stolypine's wiser and more patient policy."

Nevertheless, the letter has produced great excitement in St. Petersburg and is considered of ill omen by the *Bourse Gazette* of that city. The writer, declares the *Gazette*, has evidently been commissioned by Mr. Stolypine to communicate the Government's intentions and to justify them to other governments, thus preparing the way for a calmer reception abroad for the ukase of dissolution. The *Russ* defiantly tells Mr. Martens that he does not know what he is talking about, and declines to treat his jeremiads seriously, while the *Novoye Vremya* officially announces that there is no present prospect of a dissolution, and publishes a communication from Mr. Martens to the effect that his letter to *The Times* embodied merely his personal views. Beyond question, however, it also expresses the views of the many reactionaries who are urging Stolypine to send the Douma delegates home, and is of interest to all American readers who care to see a cross-section of reactionary psychology.

In his scathing communication to the great London daily the writer charges the Douma delegates with being incompetent, largely illiterate, and unpatriotic. They are all wind-bags or impractical imbeciles. They tacitly encourage revolutionary violence, we are told, and they have utterly failed to effect any constructive work. Professor Martens, a diplomatist as well as a scholar, and a promoter of the peace movement in Europe and the constitutional movement in his own country, thinks that the root of the present evil lies in the universal suffrage more or less completely enjoyed by Russian citizens. He says:

"A legislative assembly which does not find a single word to disapprove assassination and murder is quite unfit to discuss laws which are necessary for the order and tranquillity of a country. A representative assembly which is only enjoying speeches of rhetoric, discontent, and unlimited hate can not possibly construct a new order in a state. It is evidently unable to add even some new stones to the existing state building.

Courtesy of the New York "Times."

THE POLISH GROUP IN THE DOUMA.

"This lamentable situation in our present Douma is, unfortunately, a real fact which is proved by all its proceedings during more than a month. It has not only done absolutely nothing, but it does not even prove any wish to do anything. I venture to say the second Douma is entirely unfit even to discuss the projects which have been put on its table by the Government. This conclusion is certainly exceedingly sad. But, unfortunately, it is proved by irrefutable facts. The intellectual standard of the members of the second Douma is exceedingly low. Of 500 members only 120 have got education in a university, and from the majority of 380 members only a small part has passed through a gymnasium! Among the present deputies some are quite illiterate, and some of them can barely read.

"It is really impossible to expect from these illiterate or half-educated deputies the serious examination of the budget of the Russian Empire. Is there the slightest hope that these men should be able to study and to amend the different projects of laws brought before them?"

Courtesy of the New York "Times."

THE COSSACK GROUP IN THE DOUMA.

The members are all mere partizans, he charges, fighting for their own sectional interests, and quite oblivious of the crying practical needs of the country, and he concludes that "this want of patriotism, and this inability to understand the natural and legal aim of the Douma, is its death sentence."

The writer finally concludes that such an assembly as the present Russian Parliament has really no element of life in it. He thinks a peaceful euthanasia is the best cure for its existence as a nuisance and an absolute obstacle in the way of Russian political progress. In his own words:

"The dissolution of the second Russian Douma is absolutely inevitable. It is a question of time—of days or weeks. But when this moment has arrived, I am deeply convinced that it is the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

patriotic duty of the Government to prevent by all means that this event should take the form of a catastrophe. It should go on according to law and prove at the same time the firm intention to govern also in future according to our laws. The most tranquillizing effect would be produced if the very day of the dissolution of the actual Douma were promulgated the day of the opening of the third Douma. Every hesitation on this account may have very tragic consequences."

In discussing the constitution of a third Douma he pleads for the exclusion of illiterates, the introduction of a qualified suffrage, and the unbiased selection of the best men.

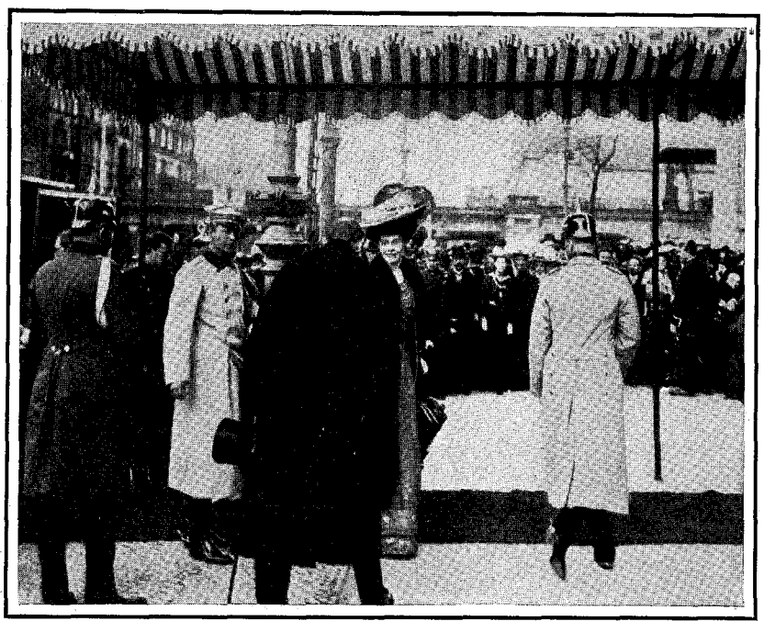
PAN-GERMANISM A MYTH

IT will be great news for the chauvinist papers of Paris and the Jingo penny-a-liner of London to learn that Pan-Germanism is a mere sentiment and can never come into practical politics. It is only a myth, declares Chedo Mijatovich (formerly Bulgarian Envoy in Holland), writing in *The Fortnightly Review* (London). It is a fantom of the Brocken, whose threatening attitude and waving arms are formed of vapor. It is a question, indeed, whether any reasonable German statesman looks upon such a project as anything more than a dream. To quote:

"Some German patriots—most irresponsible politicians—have made, and continue to make, efforts to transform that sentiment into a policy. So far without success.

"Nor is it likely that they will ever succeed, because the eventual realization of a Pan-German program would seriously disturb the balance of power in Europe, compromise the peace of that Continent, probably the peace of the whole world, and would involve Germany in very grave dangers.

"Just in consequence of these considerations—probably also of some other considerations of which I am at present not aware—German practical statesmanship does not, and in all probability will never, have anything to do with Pan-Germanism."



A RECENT SNAP-SHOT OF THE CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF GERMANY.

He describes this Pan-Germanism as sometimes being associated with the following definite program:

"It aims at the union of all the German countries in Europe into one and the same German Empire, or, eventually and in its own good time, into the same German republic. Even if that program could be proven as a dangerous one for the neighboring non-German nations and for Great Britain also, it would be only fair to acknowledge that it is a perfectly legitimate one."

This would mean an amalgamation of Austrians and Dutch with Germany, for "the Dutch cousins ought to be united with their German cousins," but statesmen of the Fatherland who know their business see no prospect of a practical realization of this scheme. As he remarks:

"German practical statesmen, however, can not for a moment entertain the idea. They know that the Dutch, altho not denying their Teutonic family connections, have a deep and to them very dear conviction that they are a distinct nation, proud of their honorable past, and hopeful of their happy future. They know well that the Dutch have not the slightest wish to be amalgamated with the Germans, not even in a federative republic, and certainly much less in the German Empire. That amalgamation might be eventually accomplished, but only by a military conquest and by a systematic oppression through generations over a hard-headed and hard-necked people. And the military conquest of Holland would be surrounded by such difficulties and risks leading to war with a European coalition, headed by Great Britain, that no German statesman could ever advise it. A minor consideration, but still a discouraging consideration, is that the Dutch and Deutsch cousins radically disagree on several questions of great national importance, as, for instance, on the question of commercial and tariff policy, Holland being a free-trading country, while Germany sticks to the protective tariffs."

A much profounder reason is put forth in support of his thesis that Pan-Germanism can never be realized. Pan-Germanism implies a sort of "world empire." But people are growing tired of imperialism, which must die out as an ideal with the increase of more advanced political thinkers. It is nowadays not a question of predominance of one nation over another, but of peace and security for all.

HOW GERMANY WINS TRADE—While English merchants in China like to be gentlemen first and men of business second, the German's effort in the treaty ports is directed with unremitting energy and self-denial to gain a commanding position in the world of trade, and for this purpose he labors day and night. So writes Mr. F. A. McKenzie in the London *Daily Mail*. In fact, China's foreign trade is being sought by Japan as well as by Germany, and England has now to look to her laurels, or at any rate to her money-bags. "Twenty years ago," says this well-informed writer, "China's trade was absorbed by England. It was a case of Britain first and the rest nowhere. This is no longer so." He proceeds to describe the free-and-easy methods of the English merchant as follows:

"The British merchant has an established connection. He feels that he can take things easy and enjoy the delightful social advantages of treaty-port life. He is keen on sport, and the autumn races are to him red-letter days; he closes his office early, and is usually off at four or five in the afternoon; he is a clubman, and club life in the great cities of the East is the most seductive of time wasters. The merchant makes a good living, or keeps up his average of orders with the home firm, and is content. He does not see why he should toil at the language when he can employ a 'compradore,' or why he should make his existence a round of exhausting duties. . . .

"With the German it is different. He came with no esta blished connection, and he has to fight for what he gets. You will find the lights burning in his office at nine or ten at night, and the clerks toiling over their books. He works harder and he works longer, and he goes out into the highways beating up trade. He studies Chinese, and insists that his subordinates shall study it.

"The German is the only white rival we need seriously consider. The efforts that have been made in recent years to create scares over Russian trading competition are ludicrous to any man who has studied Russian business methods. French trade is very small."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

RIGHT-HANDEDNESS IN MEN AND ANIMALS

WHY does the normal man use his right hand more than his left? Is it proper or desirable that he should keep on doing so? These are familiar questions, but scientific men have not altogether agreed on the answers. Even statistics of right- and left-handedness among special classes of persons, among savage tribes, and among animals do not agree. In a paper read before the Congress of Criminal Anthropology in Turin, Italy, Dr. E. Audenino calls attention to this remarkable lack of expert agreement and attributes it to the fact that we have no exact definition of right-handedness. Apparently one may be right-handed in certain respects and left-handed in others; while both-handed or "ambidextrous" persons are very apt to be called "left-handed" by right-handed persons. Dr. Audenino's article is printed in the *Archivio di Psichiatria* (Turin, Nos. I.-II., 1907). It runs in part:

"To start with, are animals right- and left-handed? The observations of naturalists are not in accord; Rollet (1883) found in anthropoid apes a preponderance of 64 per cent. in favor of the left limbs; Brinton, on the contrary (1886), says that anthropoids are generally ambidextrous; Osawa (1901) believes that monkeys are sometimes right-handed, sometimes ambidextrous, and rarely left-handed, and that birds that grasp their food with the claw do so more often with the left.

"Baldwin is of opinion that we can not call animals either right- or left-handed, but that nevertheless—according to Vierordt, Livingstone, and Ogle—parrakeets, lions, and apes appear to be left-handed in certain of their acts. And Morselli (in his 'Lessons in Anthropology') affirms that the primates use one or the other arm, indifferently.

"What do we observe among savage and primitive peoples? According to Le Bon (1883) ambidextrism is preponderant. Brinton, in an investigation of the implements used by the American Indians, concludes that among them the ratio of the right-handed to the left-handed was three to one; and likewise, according to Heate and Forest, left-handed men are frequently met among the Papuans and the Bolivian natives. According to other statistics, left-handed men are found among savages in about the same proportion as among normal Europeans."

Why the preponderance of right-handed persons? The author follows Weber in believing that it is connected with the position of the heart on the left side. He writes:

"He who fights with one arm, the right, for instance, is more often wounded in the adjoining parts of the body, because the adversary seeks to ward off the blow aimed by the right arm; it thus comes to pass that, since the heart, the most vital organ, is found on the left side, those who use the right arm are able most easily to survive the combat, because they are not so apt as the left-handed to receive mortal wounds. Consequently, in the struggle for life, the left-handed succumb, while the right-handed triumph, and so right-handedness is transmitted by heredity, and the greater part of men, even criminals, are right-handed. The child who represents, in the modern epoch, the primitive man, is, like him, ambidextrous."

How is it, then, that any animals, or any savages, are left-handed? This fact seems, according to the writer, to puzzle the anthropologists. He believes that this arises from the fact that it is hard to define ambidextrousness exactly. Animals or people that right-handed persons are apt to consider left-handed, because they use their left limbs with facility, may be really able to use the right with equal ease; that is, they are ambidextrous. Even the scientific methods of distinguishing these two conditions—the use of the dynamometer, the ergograph, the tachygraph, etc.—the author shows to be especially subject to error. Individuals who are without doubt right-handed sometimes appear left-handed when tested in one or more of these ways. A large number of factors appear to enter into the problem, and the solution varies as greater stress is laid on one or another of these. Dr. Audenino comes to no conclusion except that the subject, familiar as it is, merits additional study and thought.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW AUTOMOBILES INJURE ROADS

DO motor-cars wear out a road faster than horse-drawn vehicles? This question is answered in the affirmative by James H. Macdonald, Highway Commissioner of the State of Connecticut, who asserts that automobile-owners in his part of the country generally agree with this conclusion. The public-spirited owner of a motor-car should be willing, he thinks, to contribute toward the extraordinary repair-expenses entailed by the use of his class of vehicles; and most owners are ready to do so, he believes, provided they can be assured that the money will be used solely for road-repairs. But how do the automobiles injure the roads? Says Mr. Macdonald in a report republished in part in *The Good Roads Magazine* (New York, March):

"In nine out of ten of our towns where macadam roads have been constructed, artificial moistening of roads is not resorted to by the officials. The use of the sprinkling-cart seems to be a lost art, and the only moisture the macadam receives is from the rain and the dew, except, of course, in winter, when there are occasional snow-storms. For that reason our macadam roads are very dry in summer, and become an easy prey to rapidly moving automobiles. The low-hanging machinery of the car restricts the space from the top of the road to a narrow opening which the rapidly moving car transforms into a draft, the suction from which removes all loose or insecure particles from the surface of the road, very much as a carpet-sweeper operates.

"The screenings top has two useful purposes. One is to form a cushion to protect the second course of stone, which is the course of stone immediately under the screenings, or finishing surface of the road. This cushion protects the underlying stone from direct contact with the shoe of the horse and the tire of the wagon. Its second office is to retain moisture in the summer-time, thus preserving the cementing properties of the screenings, and in winter furnishing a covering that lessens the entrance of frost into the road, and also removes the possibility of disintegration and heaving of the road screenings. It also operates to prevent autumn rains from penetrating into the courses of stone, thus inviting frost and leaving the road, when the frost departs, green and very susceptible and responsive to travel.

"In the summer-time, particularly, when our roads are very popular, and are used largely by all kinds of vehicles, either for business or pleasure, the passing of one of these rapidly moving cars removes from the road its intended protection. Horse-drawn vehicles that follow are by this stripping process brought into direct contact with the stones that have been uncovered by the automobile. These stones are early dislodged from where they were embedded, and a fracture is made in the road. The stones thus loosened act as an irritant to the other stones when struck by hoof or wheel, the bond is thus broken, and the road immediately demands repair, or a large bill of expense will result. If the road is not at once taken care of, the influence of even a slight fracture is far-reaching. This destructive force has been at work for some time, but its effects have been more noticeable during the past year than ever before.

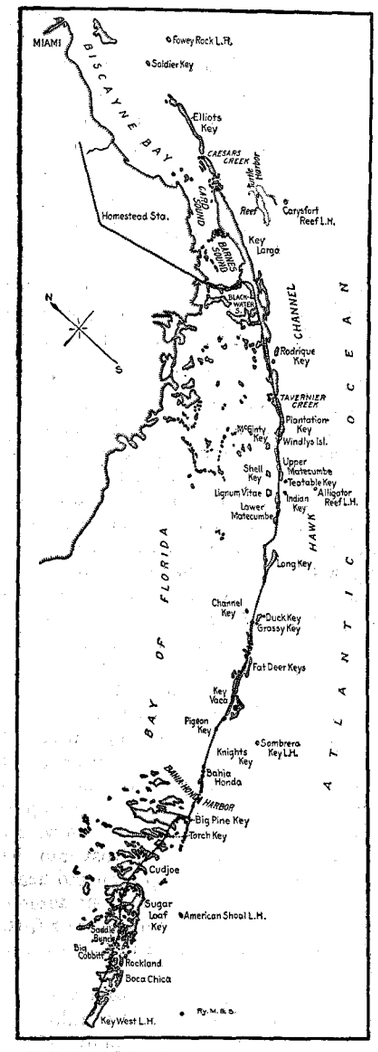
"This way in which roads are injured is apparent not only to the men who make a business of the art of road-building, but is the subject of grave consideration in towns where macadam has been laid. All over the State where we have macadam, officials are inquiring how to remedy the evil."

Mr. Macdonald recommends the mixture of coal-tar or crude oil with the top layer of screenings, and he advocates assessing the additional expense upon the owners of motor vehicles..

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RAILROAD OVER THE FLORIDA KEYS

THE remarkable extension of the Florida East Coast Railway, which is soon to carry trains to Key West over a track running from key to key across the open water, has already been mentioned more than once in these columns. From an illustrated article in *The Railway Age* (Chicago, April 19) we learn that it would be completed within the present year were it not for some difficult concrete arch-work, which will delay it somewhat. Says the writer of the article named above:



KEY-WEST EXTENSION OF THE FLORIDA EAST COAST RAILWAY.

"By the time the work is completed it is estimated that 176,900 cubic yards of crushed rock, 106,100 cubic yards of sand, 286,000 barrels of cement, 5,760 tons of reenforcing material, 612,000 lineal feet of piling, and 3,580,000 feet of lumber forms for arches will have been received. The crushed stone used in concrete work is brought from the Hudson River; the gravel, until recently, from Mobile; the cement from Germany. Recently a bed of gravel has been discovered, and the difficulty of transportation somewhat lessened.

"The floating equipment upon the work includes 3 tugs, 8 stern-wheel steamboats, about 30 gasoline-launches, 12 dredges, 14 house-boats, 8 work-boats fitted with derricks and concrete-mixers, 3 pile-drivers, 72 barges and lighters used in transporting material and supplies, and a large floating machine-shop. . . . The road-bed is built in a somewhat unusual manner. Over a large portion of it, on account of the small depth of water, it has been possible to run floating dredges alongside the line of road and throw up material from each side in the form of an embankment. Altho it was expected that this embankment would require a year for hardening, it was found that after two months the embankment was solid and substantial, and after further hardening the material cements to such an extent that blasting is necessary in order to remove it. During last winter the grading was completed on nearly every key, about 4,000 men having been employed upon the work. The grading over the keys by hand labor has cost an average of about $6,000 per mile."

At one point upon the line near Key West, the writer tells us, the keys are low and flat and usually covered with water at high tide. It was impossible to build the embankment by hand labor, and the small depth of water made it impossible to use ordinary dredges. To meet this emergency there has been designed a traveling dredge, which works from the top of the embankment and dips on either side. To quote again:

"The coral rock, of which a considerable portion of the road-bed is composed, makes an excellent foundation, and the same material crushed affords excellent ballast. As before stated, this crushed coral becomes as hard as rock after exposure. . . . . .

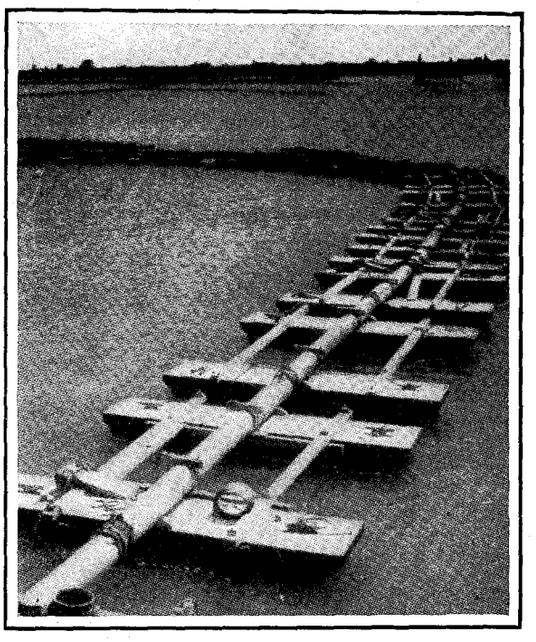
"At Key West the harbor has been filled in for an area of 800 by 1,500 feet by pumping mud from the bay, and upon this newly made land the terminal, including a large hotel, will be constructed. . . . . .

"The harbor at Key West is expected to afford wharfage space for 40 deep-sea vessels, with wharves 800 feet long, 100 feet wide, and a clearance between them of 200 feet. Owing to the nature of the material and the substantial character which it assumes after exposure, much of the filling for wharves and the like has been accomplished by means of pipe-lines which are laid upon pontoons in lines extending in some cases for a half-mile."

STILL QUARRELING OVER ALCOHOL

THE recent manifesto in favor of alcohol, signed by sixteen eminent English physicians, is not favorably regarded by *The Hospital* (London, April 6). This pronunciamento was apparently elicited by a statement from a prominent London surgeon denouncing the medical use of alcohol in terms that appeared to claim that his views were representative of the best medical opinion of the country. The fact is that the medical profession is divided on the subject of alcohol. For one man, or sixteen men, to put forth claims to represent the whole body of physicians in the matter is not "playing fair," *The Hospital* thinks. It says:

"Turning to the manifesto itself, there can be no question of the professional weight and authority of the names attached to it. Yet about its genesis there is something mysterious. No indication is given of its origin, nor is there anything to suggest the method or principle on which the signatories have been selected. Further, it must be admitted that, tho 'fit,' the signatories are certainly 'few.' The grand total numbers only sixteen, and even recognizing the great authority of many of the individual names, such a total seems scarcely adequate to represent 'the opinions of the



PIPE-LINE ON PONTOONS.

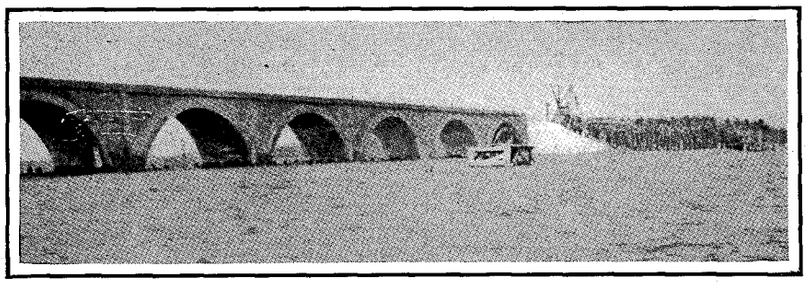
leading clinical teachers,' not to speak of 'the great majority of medical practitioners.' For the memorialists are not content to record their own views and to leave them to stand for what they may be worth. They must needs proclaim themselves as the voice alike of 'the majority of' medical teachers and practitioners. . . . In these circumstances it is impossible to avoid inquiring why the names attached to the manifesto number only sixteen.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FINISHED GRADE OF THE KEY-WEST EXTENSION USED FOR CARRIAGE-ROAD.

'Leading' clinical teachers form a numerous constituency, and it would be interesting, and we think even important, to know how many hospital physicians and surgeons engaged in teaching were asked to sign the manifesto, and why it is that the published supporters are so few. Had the signatories confined themselves to a mere statement of opinion on the value of alcohol, no such inquiries would have been pertinent. But when they claim, as they do here, to represent the views of the profession, we are entitled to ask what steps they have taken to ascertain these views, and why it is that so many names, not less authoritative than their own, are not included in the manifesto they have issued. For such inquiries the responsibility lies with those who have gratuitously gone out of their way to announce themselves as self-proclaimed representatives of professional opinion."

The need for investigating the origin and organization of this manifesto is emphasized, the writer holds, by the fact that it deals not only with the medicinal, but also with the dietetic value of alcohol, and will therefore be quoted in relation to the economic and ethical aspects of the temperance controversy. He goes on:



COMPLETED CONCRETE ARCHES.

"We venture to say that the statement that the moderate use of alcoholic beverages [as an article of diet] is, for adults, usually beneficial' ought not to be publicly announced as in harmony with the views of the leading clinical teachers of medicine and surgery in this country except upon the authority of an overwhelming weight of numbers. The members of the teaching staffs of our medical schools are well known and can be readily approached. Have they been approached? If so, how is the absence of their names to be reconciled with the claim of the manifesto to speak on their behalf? If these teachers have not been approached, what right have the signatories to speak for them? Until these questions are answered, the moral weight of the manifesto is nothing more than that of the individual opinions of those whose names it bears."

DANGER FROM FRESH PAINT—That the distress caused to many persons by the odor of fresh paint is not due to imagination, but corresponds to a distinct disturbance of the health, is asserted by a writer in *The Lancet* (London, April 13). Persons who are sensitive to the vapors of the turpentine and oils contained in paint are advised by this writer to leave their homes until the volatile substances have been dissipated by drying. He says:

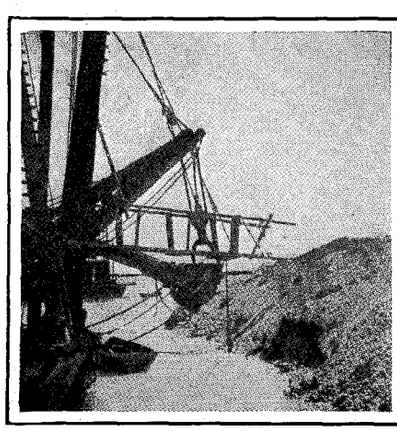
"Turpentine, even in the form of vapor diluted with air, undoubtedly affects the health of some persons, the disturbance manifesting itself in the shape of giddiness, headache, deficient appetite, and anæmia. . . . That such a case should now and then arise is not surprizing when regard is paid to the toxic effects which turpentine vapor is capable of setting up. Turpentine, in short, is a poison, and cats and rabbits are so susceptible to its action that if kept exposed to its vapor for some minutes they exhibit marked toxic symptoms ending in death if they are not removed from the sphere of action of the vapor. Personal idiosyncrasy, however, is clearly an important factor, for many persons and probably the majority do not seem to be affected by turpentine vapor to any serious degree. A very sensible precaution during the painting season for those to take who are compelled to endure the nuisance is to leave bowls of water in the freshly painted rooms. Some, at any rate, of the paint emanations are thus absorbed, as will be seen by the oily film on the surface of the water so exposed. An even more powerful absorbent is fresh milk, which reduces the smell of paint in a room in a remarkable way. The poisonous effects of paint emanations do not appear to be connected in any way with the lead contained in the paint, the colic of painters being due to the actual contact of the person with the substance of the paint."

HOPE FOR THE FAT

THAT obesity, considered as a disease, has not hitherto received the attention that it deserves from the medical profession, is the opinion of an editorial writer in *American Medicine* (Philadelphia, April). This omission is now being remedied. The study of the causes of abnormal fatness is progressing and its treatment is better understood. The writer believes that the obese person is generally neurotic, and that these two conditions are causally connected. First warning us that by "obesity" he does not mean the normal increase of flesh that comes with middle age and is doubtless unavoidable, he goes on to say:

"It has long been known that alcohol, arsenic, and phosphorus cause the deposition of fat which sometimes goes to the extreme of a change of cell-contents into fat. Recent experiments in lower animals with lead, strychnin, and morphin have induced fatness. These fats have given rise to the theory that obesity is a toxic disease in which the poison interferes with normal metabolism. One writer (*La Presse Médicale*, July 25), carries the idea a step further and similarly accounts for the obesity accompanying or following certain infections, as, for instance, in the convalescence of typhoid or occasionally in tuberculosis. Indeed, the condition has been experimentally produced by injecting certain organisms.

"The neurotic basis of excessive obesity is ignored in all of these discussions. It is most noticeable in the obesity of



METHOD OF THROWING UP EMBANKMENT.

SAMPLE OF CORAL ROCK.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

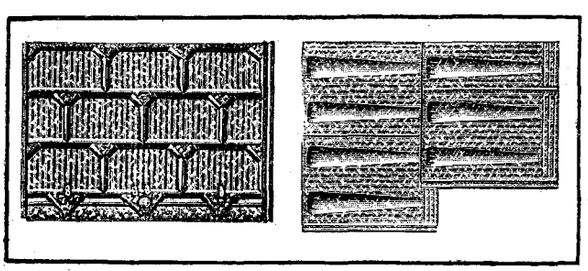
childhood, but is equally evident in that of adults. They are defective in many ways, lacking in vitality, rarely live to old age, subject to complaints of nervous origin, and prone to certain infections. The fierce swine-like appetite is of itself a stigma of abnormality, and altho there is some evidence that cases exist in which the food ingested is not excessive, it is quite evident that it is too much for the work done. Normally, in youth, the appetite diminishes as the body is saturated, but not so in the obese. The new theory would lead us to believe that in some cases the food is proper in amount for heat and energy, but is packed away as fat and the man derives his heat and energy from nothing.

"The treatment of obesity according to the most successful specialists is mostly dietetic and includes accurately graded exercises which strengthen the heart but do not strain it. The new idea would seem to indicate that elimination of toxins is an essential also—a matter usually attended to in the treatment of the digestive tract and by hydrotherapy, external and internal. Oxidation is encouraged, appetite restrained, and toxins eliminated. In spite of all our successes there must be incurable cases, where the nervous defect—the original cause—is a congenital one and irremediable. The chronic toxemia apparently accounts for the lack of resistance to bacterial invasion. They even melt away from tuberculosis so that this disease is more likely a result than a cause. It is generally believed that some men can eat too much and yet not fatten, the excess being oxidized and the heat radiated. This is doubtful. The excess probably passes through the alimentary canal unchanged from inability to digest so much, and gives rise to intestinal diseases and not those of metabolism."

METAL SHINGLES

THAT shingles or tiles made of sheet metal are increasing in popularity, is asserted by a writer in *The American Exporter* (New York, April 1), who says that they combine advantageously the three factors that must be taken into consideration in selecting a roof, no matter for what kind of a building, or in what country the structure is to be situated, namely, cost, wear, and appearance. He says:

"While the first cost of the metal shingle may be in excess of wood, slate, and other materials, this feature is more than offset by the fact that there are no subsequent repairs to be made, and when properly applied the average metal roofing will last a lifetime. In appearance, too, the metal shingle has much to commend it, as any effect can be produced by the color of the paint used. . . . In the selection of material, the manufacturers offer three kinds of material for the builder to choose from: tin, representing the highest grade sheet iron or steel plates protected from rust by a coating of tin and lead by dipping; galvanized iron, with a protective coat of melted zinc which is put on by dipping; and copper, which is practically indestructible. A roof made of copper will last indefinitely, and never need attention of any kind, provided it is put on right. Its action by expansion and contraction being fifty per cent. greater than iron, close or soldered seams



SAMPLES OF METALLIC TILE.

should not be used. An important feature of the shingles shown here is their telescope side-lock. By means of this useful invention for roofing purposes, each shingle is permitted to expand or contract independently of all the others, and it also prevents the least moisture from reaching the interior of the building."

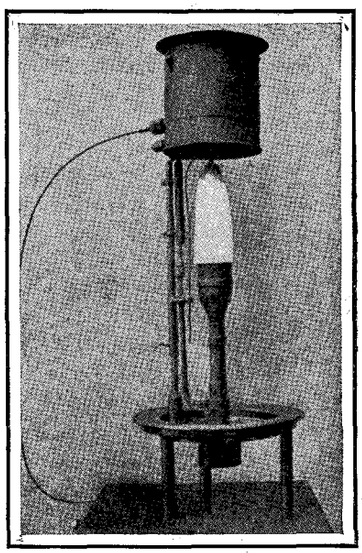
The types of shingle shown in the illustration are embossed by stamping. This, we are told, is not merely for ornament, but principally to prevent rattling or pulsating during high winds. Says the writer:

"The embossing strengthens the roof, does not add to its weight, and effectively overcomes this objectionable feature. After being embossed, the plates are dipped by hand in a bath of tin and lead or zinc, as the case may be, each shingle separately. The object of dipping after embossing is to remove any possibility of sending out plates containing cracks that might be caused by the die of the embossing-machine cutting through the coating.

"The shingles are fireproof, and are said never to get out of order. Another important feature is their weight, which is only about one-eighth the weight of slate. This permits of a lighter framework being used under it, and amounts to a considerable saving on the cost of the finished structure."

WELSBACH LAMPS FOR LIGHTHOUSES

THE incandescent gas-mantle, for many years familiar in domestic lighting, is now in use successfully in many lighthouses in Europe. The best results appear to have been secured in France, where petroleum vapor mixt with oxygen is the agent used to heat the source of light to incandescence. This employment of the Welsbach light on a large scale is described and discust in *Cosmos* (Paris) by R. Bounin, who says:



WELSBACH BURNER FOR LIGHTHOUSES. Matthews type.

"Hitherto it has been thought that the brilliancy of a source of light increased only in proportion to the luminous surface at the source; therefore many-wicked lamps were adopted, giving a voluminous flame and necessitating lenses of great focal distance, which are heavy and awkward. Mr. Bourdelles, aided by experiment, has succeeded in showing that this proportion does not really hold, and that the luminous intensity of a source is proportional to its intrinsic brilliancy, that is to say, to its brilliancy per square centimeter of surface. It is thus this intrinsic brilliancy that we should strive to augment."

To this end, we are told, the French lighthouse authorities have been using incandescent burners with Welsbach mantles. They first employed a comprest gas called "rich gas," apparently similar to that used in the Pintsch light. This gave an intrinsic brilliancy nearly twice that due to a six-wick ordinary burner. Later, to avoid the expense of a separate gas installation for each lighthouse, they adopted an incandescent burner fed by the vapors of gasoline sprayed into a heated vaporizer. This gives a brilliancy 50 per cent. higher than the other burner and is now used for all lighthouses of the Third District, as well as for some in England, Germany, and other countries. Extended experiments have been made to determine the best form of vaporizer for the gasoline, and several of these are described and illustrated in the article. Says the writer:

"The vaporizers now in use may be divided into three categories: those where the vaporizing tube is exterior and lateral to the mantle; those where the vaporizer is spiral and placed above the mantle; and finally those where the vaporizer is situated below the mantle."

The first-named arrangement has the inconvenience of intercept-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ing part of the light, and the second type was devised to obviate this. This device, shown in the picture of the Matthews burner, has been adopted by the English lighthouse administration. It is also open to the objection of interference with the light, tho in a less degree. In the third type, this disappears altogether, and this last and newest type appears to be the lighthouse-burner of the future. In the latest French service burner, oxygen is added to the petroleum vapor, and thus the brilliancy has been still further increased by about 50 per cent. Says the writer:

"This intrinsic brilliancy is thus very near that obtained with acetylene . . . and without the difficulties attending the purification of this gas and the expenses that its use necessitates.

"Possibly this addition of oxygen may carry with it some practical complications in the case of certain isolated lighthouses, but experience alone will make it possible to decide."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

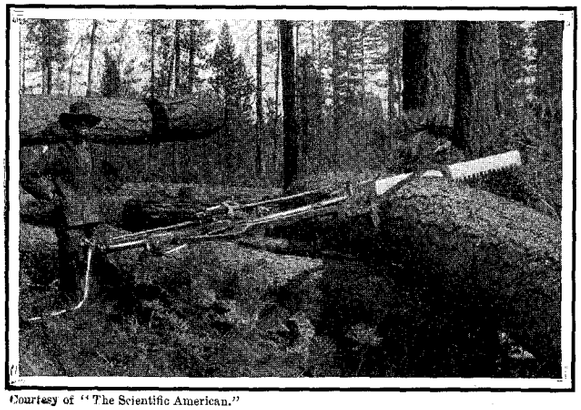
PNEUMATIC LOGGING-SAW

IN spite of the introduction of all sorts of special machinery into logging operations, particularly for getting logs to the mills, the primary steps of felling the trees and sawing them into lengths have been accomplished mainly by hand. A notable exception is described in *The Scientific American* (New York, April 20) by E. A. Sterling. Says this writer:

"Machine saws of practical value for cutting standing timber have never been perfected, largely because the necessary power has not been available, and also on account of the danger and difficulty of handling a machine of any kind in rough forest land. The same is true in the main of sawing the felled timber into standard logs. An exception to the latter is found on the lands of the McCloud River Lumber Company in Siskiyou County, Cal., where a comprest-air 'bucking-up' saw has been successfully used for some years. The trees are felled by hand, and cut into log lengths by the machine saw. The company operates on comparatively level land near the base of Mount Shasta, where the forest of yellow pine, sugar pine, and white fir is composed of unusually large individual trees in open stands. The ground cover is a rather dense chaparral.

"The machine consists of a traction-engine equipped with an air-compressor and a storage-tank. To the air-tank are attached rubber hose which give a working radius of 300 feet. The saws, which are similar to a heavy cross-cut saw, are actuated by a piston working in a small cylinder set in a movable frame, which can readily be attached to logs of any diameter. . . . . .

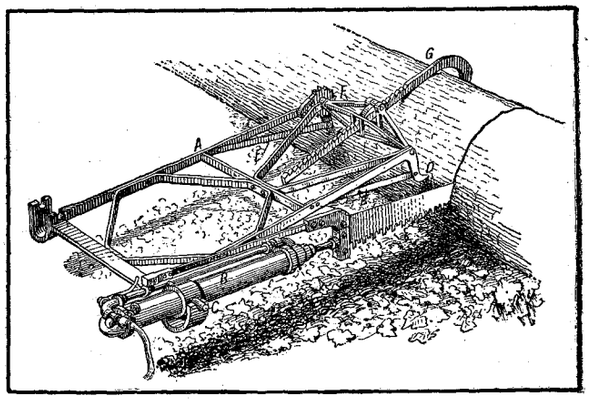
"The usual outfit consists of three frames and one saw. The



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

THE SAW IN OPERATION.

saw when started is left to work automatically, while the two empty frames are being moved to new cuts and attached to receive the saw. A 'swamping' crew precedes the comprest-air saw and trims the felled trees, throwing the brush to one side to give room for the machines. The traction-engine is moved under its own power to convenient points, where several trees are within reach of the transmission-hose. There is a decided economy both in time and labor in the use of the comprest-air machine. To run it requires nine men, and the average daily cost, exclusive of repairs, is $25. Its daily capacity is from 125,000 to 140,000 feet board measure, tho under exceptionally favorable conditions a cut of



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

THE COMPREST-AIR SAW, SHOWING THE ADJUSTABLE FRAME AND PIVOTED CYLINDER.

160,000 feet is possible. To secure the same output with hand labor would require from fifteen to seventeen men at a daily wage of $2.50, the average cut per man being from 8,000 to 10,000 feet. This gives a daily saving of $12.50 to $17.50 in favor of the comprest-air saw, on an output of from 125,000 to 140,000 feet board measure of logs. This is ample to cover repairs and give a sustained balance above the interest on the initial investment. There is no apparent reason why a similar machine should not be used in other regions where conditions are favorable."

A CURE-TESTING COMMISSION—The creation of a body of scientific experts to examine and pass upon the merits of new remedies and cures is advocated by Dr. Richard C. Newton, of Montclair, N. J. In an article on "The Destructive Tendencies of Modern Life" in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, April), Dr. Newton writes:

"There should be some competent and properly equipped body, like the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association, who will spend the necessary time and trouble to settle the questions, not alone of the physiological diet, but of the proper bodily exercise, of ventilation, heating, bathing, etc., etc., in short, of personal hygiene, as well as the problems affecting the public health, the pollution of streams, and the extinction of tuberculosis.

"Furthermore, any new system of therapeutics or any alleged new remedy should be submitted to this body of experts for trial, and approval or condemnation, before it should be possible to advertise it to the public. A variety of methods of treatment are from time to time exploited, and no one has the legal right to supervise them or to decide whether, on the one hand, they can do what they are advertised to be able to accomplish or, on the other hand, whether they can be trusted not to harm and injure the people.

"If the Government can inspect food, it certainly has a right, and should exercise it, to determine, for example, whether or not any newly advertised method of treatment is safe and appropriate. The objection may be raised against such a proposition as the foregoing that it would be an interference with the personal liberty of which our country is so justly proud; to which the obvious reply is that it is not suggested that any one who wishes to submit to any special course of treatment for a particular disease should be prevented by law from doing so, but every one has a right to know whether the claims of any newly advertised remedy can be substantiated. In other words, it is no infringement of personal liberty to force a person who professes to have a new and valuable remedy to prove that it is at least not injurious before he shall be allowed to exploit it."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

HOW ENGLAND AND AMERICA DEAL WITH RELIGIOUS UNREST

AMERICA does not delay so long over the solution of her religious problems as England, says Prof. L. P. Jack, editor of *The Hibbert Journal* (London). This observation is one result of his visit to America with the purpose of coming in closer touch with religious conditions, in the interests of his journal. *The Hibbert Journal*, from which we have frequently quoted, is an "organ for broad religious thought," and endeavors to provide for both lay and clerical readers the work of the most highly trained writers. Professor Jack declares that he discovers the same religious unrest in both continents, and in his interview with a representative of the New York *Evening Post* he deals with some of the solutions which America and England are applying to the religious problem. Christian Science he describes as "the overemphasis of a partial truth." "It is the extreme revolt against materialism—the revolt of those who think in metaphor—and it shows that all men are idealists at heart." Another solution he points to is that movement in thought called Pragmatism, lately set in motion by Prof. William James. It is chiefly valuable, he thinks, "as a protest against vagueness in thought." The pulpit in England, he asserts, has been much influenced by Professor James, who "has launched a life-raft at the moment when philosophic belief is suffering shipwreck."

The New-Theology movement has started out under a misnomer, thinks Professor Jack, for "the theological aspect of the movement is not the important thing about it." He adds:

"The movement you call the New Theology is social and ethical both in its origin and its aim. The theology is a mere incident. The whole thing is an attempt to state a form of Christianity which shall answer the fundamental needs of men as they have been formed under the social conditions of the time. . . . . .

"In a sense there can be no such thing as a new theology. On the other hand, theology always becomes new when people take a new interest in it. That is precisely what is happening on both sides of the Atlantic."

This movement, as seen by the *Hibbert Journal* editor, owes curiously little either to the recent agitations of the "higher criticism" or to the church itself. Upon these points he speaks in these words:

"Of course the higher criticism has helped to modify many notions, but it has not done as much as some people give it credit for. I am quite satisfied that the main source of the religious ferment should be looked for in social conditions, and only in a minor degree in the work of scholars and critics. All great religious movements originate with the people. They are the counterpart of social aspirations. Religion is like art. You can't create a new movement in art by theorizing on the subject. But when the life of the people is happy and beautiful, art is sure to be reborn. The theory comes afterward. I believe that the higher criticism would have little influence if the social conditions were not favorable to a new development of Christian doctrine. You may say the same of the New Theology. . . . . .

"I doubt if the churches are leading the movement. In a sense they are being led by it. There is an element of moral idealism in society at large that goes on to results which the churches have to overtake. The world of to-day doesn't wait for the church to tell it what it ought to do, but has its own ideas, or, rather, its own ideals, about these things. Theology will have to get into line with ideas about human life and duty that have gone ahead of its own teaching, and I imagine it will become considerably changed in the process."

One of the crying needs of the time, in the opinion of Professor Jack, is to bridge the gap between the clerical and the lay mind. "What is needed," he asserts, "is to convince the professional teachers of religion that it is just as necessary for them to listen to laymen as for laymen to listen to them." Clergymen who treat theology as an esoteric thing, of which laymen are not competent to judge, ought to have been born in the dark ages, the Professor declares, and he goes on to point his moral by references to the recent clerical criticism of the New-Theology movement:

"To-day such men may be treated as mere triflers. They are fiddling while Rome is on fire. I will give you an instance of the kind of thing I mean. Here is a man who makes a name by deciphering a Hittite inscription. Forthwith some university makes him a D.D., and after that he is supposed to speak *ex cathedra* on religion, while all the time the man may have no more idea of what religion means than a whale. Yes, this is the spirit which objects to Mr. Campbell, that he is not a trained theologian. A good thing for him if he is not! The fact is that trained theology of that sort has very little influence in the religious life of to-day. It is a department of antiquarian research. Its place is the museum, not the church. It is about as much use to the men who are grappling with the awful problems of life as a treatise on the Roman trireme would be to the captain of a liner in the height of an Atlantic gale."

METHODIST PRAYERS FOR THE DEAD

CONSIDERABLE discussion and some misunderstanding have been caused by the plea for prayers for the dead which appears in Dr. Levi Gilbert's recent book on "The Hereafter and Heaven." In our issue for April 20 we noticed a rather caustic criticism of it by *The Central Christian Advocate* (Meth., Kansas City), which hinted that Dr. Gilbert would like to see Methodism "have closer kinship to Rome, to paganism, to 'eternal hope.'" An examination of Dr. Gilbert's own words, however, shows that his idea is a very moderate one. His suggestion of prayers for the dead apparently goes no further than to recommend that we pray for their "progress in the heavenly life." "Is there any bar," he asks, "put upon the promptings of our hearts to breathe out loving, trustful supplication for them as of old?" To quote from his book:

"We are as far as possible from committing ourselves to the Roman-Catholic practise of paying priests for masses for the repose of the souls of the dead. Around that practise a vast amount of superstition has gathered, and not a little ecclesiastical avarice and extortion. Protestants are accustomed to do their own praying. They do not hire ministers to present by proxy their holiest aspirations to the Almighty. If they shall speak to the Lord concerning their dead it will be the utterance of their own hearts and not a formal and mechanical ritual-mass by another only remotely concerned.

"Is it claimed that definite supplication for the dead is ruled out by the theology which teaches that it is utterly useless and unavailing since it could effect nothing—since the dead are in a fixt condition of joy and have all consummation of blessings? We may well pause to question it. Is it not reasonable to believe that in heaven itself there are gradations of happiness, possible growth into larger and fuller bliss, ever-advancing progress toward the perfection which is in God? Is it rational to suppose that our dead are to maintain a flat, stationary condition of dead-level in that land of vast opportunity? Was not Tennyson right in describing the life of the future as

> 'Eternal process moving on,
> From state to state the spirit walks'?

And, if so, can we repress our profoundest wish that our departed ones may advance by sure steps through the circuits of their orbits, unto 'a higher height, a deeper deep'? Yea, does there not lie, latent and unexprest, a real prayer at the heart of all love? And, as we love the holy dead, must not our love breathe out a petition for their constant and increasing advancement in the happiness and holiness of heaven?"

Other Methodist organs take a position of less violent opposition than that shown by the writer in *The Central Christian*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Advocate. *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Chicago) remarks that Dr. Gilbert "has but stated the positions of the devoutly critical temper on subjects concerning which there must always be a margin of doubt and uncertainty." *The California Christian Advocate* (San Francisco) takes a cautious view. Thus:

"The history of the church shows that unfortunately human nature has up to this time been too weak to bear such spiritual realism. Soon as prayer for the dead becomes legalized, then offering and sacrifice for the dead quickly follow, and the faith of the church degenerates into superstition. We regret that the limitations of human nature are such that the face of God and the whole future world must be heavily veiled. As a working force in the Christian Church we can not recommend prayers for the dead."

Catholic papers have noticed the question very widely and have seen in the speculations of their Methodist brethren an indication of a return to the older standards of faith. *The Monitor* (Newark, N. J.) remarks that "Catholic doctrines and practises that a few years ago were greeted as blasphemous or unscriptural are now regarded with favor which scarcely seeks to conceal itself." The writer ranks the present Methodist controversy with what he declares are signs that Protestantism is looking with more favor upon the practise of auricular confession and the honor attributed to the Blessed Virgin. *The Catholic Standard and Times* (Philadelphia) remarks:

"The new question is, 'Shall Methodists pray for the dead?' The obvious answer is that they shall if they will. But if they do they may cease to be good Methodists, but may in time become good Catholics."

The Pittsburg *Observer* adds:

"If our Methodist brethren study the question with unprejudiced minds and a sincere desire to accept truth, however unpalatable it may be to them at first, they, too, will recognize the sweet and consoling reasonableness of the practise."

UNAPPRECIATED NEGRO PREACHERS

THE negro preacher has not received the credit due him, thinks a religious organ of that race, for his effectual encouragement of patience and endurance among his people, thus promoting peace and harmony. It is difficult to divine, remarks *The National Baptist Union* (Nashville), "what would be the status or the limit of racial feeling throughout the Southland were it not for the constant appeals of the negro preachers to their people to sacrifice the spirit of revenge, promote the law, dispense justice, and to look to God for the correction of evils which they sometimes painfully endure." The writer of the editorial in question goes on to say:

"The negro race has passed through some trying periods during recent years; and, as a natural consequence, there has been much of restlessness and discontent among them. The less thoughtful and more indiscreet element in the race has emphasized the old doctrine of 'forbearance ceasing to be a virtue.' In pursuit of this theory, they would have introduced a new order of things, but for the fact that admonitions to peace have been most frequent and earnest on the part of the ministers of the negro churches. Whatever irregularities the negro ministers have had or may now have, they should be given credit for one valuable piece of work that they have always been willing to accomplish—that is, the admonishing of the people to the observance of peace; to live peaceably with all men, and to do good to their neighbors. This is equally true of the learned and the uncultured negro minister. Each has recognized the necessity for admonishing his people to be sober, discreet, patient, and forgiving; and each in turn has been rewarded with the fruits of his labors. We venture the assertion that negro preachers admonish their people more frequently to patience, meekness, gentleness, and Christian charity, without regard to race or previous conditions, etc., than do the preachers of any other race or nationality on the continent. It is sometimes urged that their meekness grows out of their weakness. If this were true these admonitions would hardly be given with such a degree of uniformity. Whatever motive may impel them to render such service the fact remains that it is service of the most valuable character and that which should evoke the highest commendation by all who desire to see the races prosperous and happy."

INDIFFERENCE TO IMMORTALITY

WHAT is most striking in the present aspect of the controversy over human immortality is the average man's absolute want of interest in the question. People shrug their shoulders, and turn to their newspaper or their business at the mention or thought of an after-life. The destructive work of modern philosophy and science has actually resulted in so unsettling men's minds that they have grown indifferent to a problem which they despair of ever solving. Such at least is the opinion of William Osler, regius professor of medicine at Oxford, England. Dr. McComb, writing in the London *Quarterly Review*, quotes this eminent physicist as saying that the modern man is indifferent to the whole matter. This finite world is enough for him, and he recks not of any other. Professor Osler asks:

"Where among the educated and the refined, much less among the masses, do we find any ardent desire for a future life? It is not a subject of drawing-room conversation; and the man whose habit it is to buttonhole his acquaintances and inquire earnestly after their souls is shunned like the *Ancient Mariner*. Among the clergy it is not thought polite to refer to so delicate a topic except officially from the pulpit. Most ominous of all, as indicating the utter absence of interest on the part of the public, is the silence of the press, in the columns of which are manifest daily the works of the flesh. Did men really entertain such a wonderful thought as survival after death, would they not make of it a subject of daily intercourse, and vie with one another in expressions of astonishment and joy at such a glorious prospect?"

Dr. McComb pronounces such a conclusion as this to be "based on a very superficial conception of human nature," and enlarges upon the point as follows:

"Men are dimly conscious that they live in a world full of mysteries, of the strangest contradictions and the most perplexing riddles, such as life and birth, and love and death; yet in the small-talk of the drawing-room and the newspaper these great realities occupy a small place as compared with bridge and whist and football and the latest scandal in 'the smart set.' The trivialities of the moment may well form the light froth that dances on the surface of human intercourse; but to suppose that this is all, that there are no depths beneath where the things that lie nearest our souls lie hid, is to commit the common fallacy of taking a part for the whole. To see that this is so we have but to imagine what would result if science succeeded in proving what Professor Haeckel in his dogmatic way says it has proved, namely, that for man death is the end. Does any one really think that in such an eventuality the majority of the race, and they not the least thoughtful and spiritual, would not be conscious of an irreparable loss, of a dreadful dislocation of the whole inner world, would not feel a horror as if, when gazing at a star-strewn sky, a giant hand were seen putting out the ancient lights of heaven?"

But Professor Osler, in his book on "Science and Immortality," from which the writer in *The Quarterly* is quoting, is speaking as "a medical expert" and testifies that even at their last moment the majority of men "express no fears or hopes about the other world." They die as they have lived, "practically uninfluenced by the thoughts of a future life." Dr. Osler gives in the following words his own observation in this matter:

"I have careful records of about five hundred death-beds studied particularly with reference to the modes of death and the sensations of the dying. The great majority gave no sign one way or the other; like their birth, their death was a sleep and a forgetting."

Why Professor Osler's testimony on this point amounts to so

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

little in supporting his argument for man's indifference to immortality is thus set forth by Dr. McComb:

"Surely this distinguished writer is wrong in supposing that a true criterion for judging whether faith in a future life has any place in the thoughts of men is to be found in the feelings of the soul as it approaches the 'low, dark verge of life.' Not to man weakened by disease, his moral and spiritual energies dulled through the collapse of the body, but to man in the fulness of his powers, are we to refer on such a point."

Dr. McComb quotes in this connection Victor Hugo's speech at the grave of Balzac—"It is not darkness to him, it is Light! It is not the end, but the beginning; not nothingness, but eternity. Such coffins proclaim immortality. Do we not say to ourselves here, to-day, that it is impossible that a great genius in this life can be other than a great spirit after death?"—and he adds in comment:

"Now it was the vision, not of the dying, but of the living Balzac that forced from Hugo this confession of faith. Moreover, Dr. Osler forgets to take into account a phenomenon well known to those who minister to the dying, and that is, their curious reserve about their deepest feelings, as tho the soul, preparatory to her strange, lone journey, withdrew into herself, absorbed in her own affairs. And this self-absorption may well be mistaken for blank indifference."

SCOPE AND INFLUENCE OF THE INDEX EXPURGATORIUS

NOT one important American book has found its way into the Index Expurgatorius of the Roman-Catholic Church, and, strangely enough, "the one scientific work which, more than any other, has conflicted with Romanistic doctrines, Darwin's 'Origin of Species,' has never been disapproved by the Index authorities." So writes a New York *Tribune* reviewer in a criticism of George Haven Putnam's new work on "The Censorship of the Church of Rome," a criticism in which it is apparent that the reviewer has no sympathy with the Congregation of the Index. One can not run through the lists of the Index, this writer continues, "without realizing at once how greatly mere chance, personalities, and narrow theological training have guided the Congregation of the Index in its toilsome career." The failure of the Index, we are told further, may be seen from the fact that it is often little known and still oftener ignored by orthodox Catholics. We read:

"In Spain, supposedly the most loyal Catholic country, the Index is not valid at all. Bishops in various other countries, too, have both questioned and denied its worth and its applicability to extra-Italian lands. On several occasions bishops and archbishops have used and recommended condemned books. The greatest factor in stripping the Index of all real power has, of course, been the opposition of European governments to papal infringements upon the freedom of the press and the book trade.

"In England Roman censorship never had any appreciable influence, because the Government enforced its prohibitions only in rare cases. In Paris, where the spirit of independence even pervaded the Sorbonne, but little more could be accomplished than in England. Even Catholic Germany often laughed at the decrees, while Holland turned a pretty penny by publishing condemned literature for export. Italy, tho most under papal domination, was by no means uniformly obedient, the Republic of Venice being particularly disposed to ignore the censors. All in all, we can not dispute the historian's verdict that the chief service the Index Expurgatorius has rendered has been the preservation of the contents of many interesting books which but for the publicity they gained through papal disapproval might have lapsed into oblivion. Modern liberal Catholics realize the hindrance the Index imposes upon scientific and cultural progress within the Roman Church, and there are signs pointing to an eventual tho distant reform in the papal attitude toward freedom in thinking and reading."

From Mr. Putnam's work we learn what kind of books the Index condemns, and what are the duties, as instituted by Leo XIII. and kept in force by his successor, of those constituted as censors of books permission for whose publication has been asked of the Holy See. Thus:

"The books of apostates, heretics, schismatics, and all writers whatsoever, defending heresy or schism or in any way attacking the foundations of religion, are altogether prohibited.

"Moreover, the books of non-Catholics, *ex professo* treating of religion, are prohibited, unless they clearly contain nothing contrary to Catholic faith.

"The books of the above-mentioned writers, not treating *ex professo* of religion, but only touching incidentally upon the truths of faith, are not to be considered as prohibited by ecclesiastical law, unless proscribed by special decree. . . . . .

"Bishops, whose duty it is to grant permission for the printing of books, shall take care to employ in the examination of them men of acknowledged piety and learning, concerning whose faith and honesty they may feel sure, and that they will show neither favor nor ill-will, but, putting aside all human affections, will look only to the glory of God and the welfare of the people.

"Censors must understand that, in the matter of various opinions and systems, they are bound to judge with a mind free from all prejudice, according to the precept of Benedict XIV. Therefore they should put away all attachment to their particular country, family, school, or institute, and lay aside all partizan spirit. They must keep before their eyes nothing but the dogmas of Holy Church, and the common Catholic doctrine, as contained in the decrees of general councils, the constitutions of the Roman pontiffs, and the unanimous teaching of the doctors of the church.

"If, after this examination, no objection appears to the publication of the book, the Ordinary shall grant to the author, in writing and without any fee whatsoever, a license to publish, which shall be printed either at the beginning or at the end of the work."

Censorship was not invented by the Church of Rome, but "had been an unspecified prerogative of secular rulers, from whom the church, as it became a political machine, adopted the device." *The Tribune* reviewer continues on this phase of the subject:

"Various authorities within the church forbade or expurgated books long before the Pope undertook to do so in 1542. About this time, tho, the dissemination of printed books had rendered vain the efforts of isolated bishops and universities; only a strongly organized central power, like the Papacy, could cope with the terrifying situation brought about by the invention of movable type and the printing-press and the use of the same by Protestants. Spain alone, under her notorious Inquisitors, was able to keep heretical publications under control without foreign assistance. Welcome as aid from Rome may have been to many true believers, it was opposed by numerous prominent bishops as an infringement upon their historic powers and jurisdiction. Traces of this attitude of the bishops persisted well into the nineteenth century in the form of a denial of the validity of Roman censorship over countries not under the political control of the Papacy."

Some of the classes of secular works that are under the ban of the Index are here mentioned by *The Tribune:*

"Legal writings, particularly those dealing with usury and marriage, were condemned; histories of the law showing how European ideas had arisen also fell under the ban. Of course, nearly every philosopher was branded, even those who strenuously affirmed allegiance to the church. Descartes, Malebranche, Montaigne, Bacon, and Hobbes were among those honored with disapproval. Along with them Swift's 'Tale of a Tub,' Defoe's 'Robinson Crusoe,' and La Fontaine's 'Contes et Nouvelles' also appear. Curiously enough, the sale of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' was prohibited in the Papal States, tho never entered on the Index Expurgatorius. Almost every important history—Ranke, Hume, Robertson, Hallam, and others—gets notice. But the most famous interdicts are those directed against scientific works. The prohibition of all works teaching the Copernican system of astronomy was in force as late as 1822. The famous edicts against Galileo's scientific writings and the author's compulsory public recantation of his views are well known. The unwitting humor of the churchmen never flaunted itself more innocently than in the papal preface printed with Galileo's 'Dialogs,' Galileo having declared that the 'Dialogs' merely presented an imaginary controversy. The book was sanctioned, but given an introductory note warning the reader not to take the contents seriously!"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART

A JOKE ON TOLSTOY

THE severe judgment passed by Tolstoy upon Shakespeare's plays was recently put to an interesting and humorous test. As reported by the Paris *Temps*, "King Lear," "Hamlet," and "Othello" were not long since read before a company of Russian peasants and "not only excited lively interest, but produced a profound moral impression." Count Tolstoy, it will be remembered, has recently confest his disbelief in Shakespeare's greatness as a delineator of character. The English dramatist, he averred in his "Critical Essay on Shakespeare," "can not be recognized either as a great genius or even as an average author." Yet, says *The Nation* (New York), commenting upon this incident of the muzhiks, "his position is emphatically condemned by that very peasant audience whose naive judgment he makes the standard of all esthetic value in his 'What Is Art?'" The experiment with the peasants is described in this wise:

"With the story of 'King Lear' there was no difficulty at all. The old king's senile arbitrariness and peevishness were instantly comprehended and condemned, tho later his due meed of pity was not refused him. The wicked sisters were properly execrated, and *Cordelia* won many tears throughout the play. 'Othello' was somewhat of a puzzle at the beginning, but soon seized the audience and held it to the last pitiful moment, which to many came unexpectedly. 'Hamlet' was the most difficult of the three plays; the famous soliloquy had to be twice repeated before its meaning was clearly grasped, and *Ophelia's* conduct gave rise to varying speculations. But it is nothing less than amazing that the humble Russian audience should have hit upon the very mooted point that more intelligent Shakespearian audiences have so long debated, and immediately fallen to arguing whether *Hamlet's* irresolute conduct proceeded from inherent defects of character or the irresistible force of circumstances."

The joke is somewhat on Shakespeare, continues *The Nation*, as well as on Tolstoy. Taking the example of "King Lear," denied by Tolstoy the rank of high art because of *Lear's* extravagances and vulgarities, the peasant audience, it thinks, found the play easy of comprehension for the very qualities that Tolstoy reprobates. Thus:

"The elemental turgidity of the play was too much like what, in coarser form, they may have very well known and experienced in person; for we may say that the manners of British royalty in the sixth century B.C. were not very different from those of the Russian tiller of the soil to-day. And so history has its little game of irony with Shakespeare, who must appeal for justice from *Prospero* Tolstoy and *Mercutio* Bernard Shaw to an audience of his own clowns, to *Touchstone* and *Bottom* and *Dogberry* and, possibly, *Lear's Fool*."

A further reflection which bears upon the much-discust question of Shakespeare as a playwright, is presented by this and similar efforts to offer his plays in a foreign medium with the necessarily consequent evaporation of most of their poetic aroma. There is here evidence of the residual power of the dramas as drama, as *The Nation* shows:

"It would be interesting to know just what process of change the Shakespearian plays were put through before they were given to the Russian peasant public. There must have been much simplification. The very translation of 'Hamlet' into a foreign tongue is a step toward verbal simplicity; 'there's the rub' becomes '*voilà l'obstacle*,' and a 'bare bodkin' cuts like a '*petit couteau*.' And once you remove the occasional obscurity or ambiguity that arises from figurative style or complicated sentence structure, why should not 'Hamlet' seize immediately on an uneducated bucolic audience? To appreciate the merits of the play as an acting drama, as a 'thriller,' one should see it on the Bowery, interpreted by a poverty-stricken Italian company, with the very rags of costume and débris of scenery. What a splendid melodrama it stood forth as scene followed scene, and laid its grip on an American audience, ignorant of Italian, by sheer force of dynamic situation and tableau! It may be a grievous thing indeed to speak of 'Hamlet' as stript of its poetry and its rhetorical splendor; but stript is not the word; most of the play remained there, strangely enough, in the threadbare Italian, just as it must have remained in the colloquial Russian, showing conclusively that, after all, the play is the thing with which to move the conscience of peasants no less than of kings."

PITTSBURG IN MURAL DECORATION

A NEW departure in the embellishment of public buildings is marked by Mr. John W. Alexander's mural decorations at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg. They are both modern and American, and in this respect stand apart from much of the wall-painting produced in this country, which, as Mr. Charles H. Caffin remarks, might "quite as appropriately adorn some edifice in Europe." These paintings so intimately represent local character

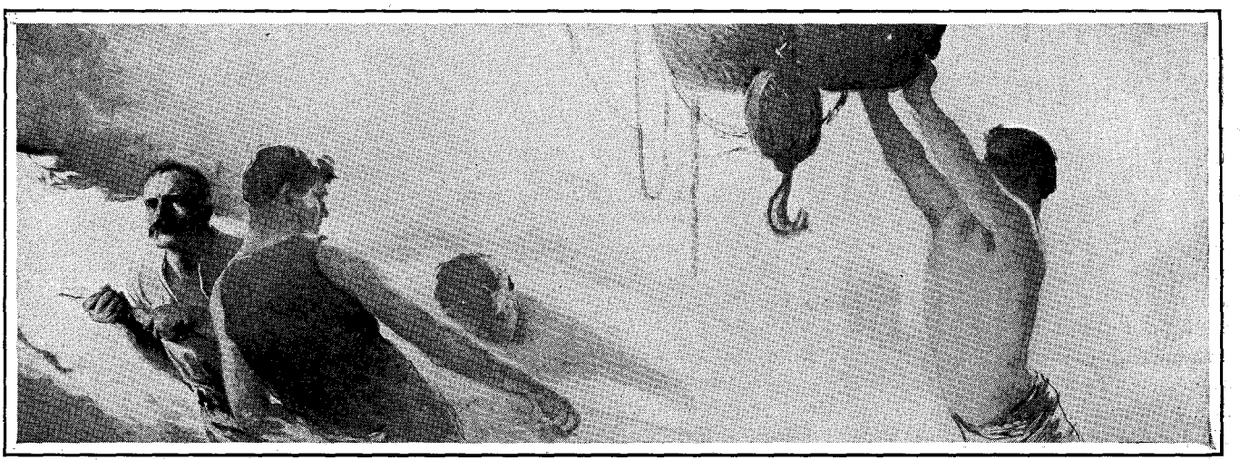
Copyrighted by Curtis Bell.

PITTSBURG TYPIFIED,

In one of the panels by John W. Alexander at the Carnegie Institute. "It represents the workaday face of one who acts quickly and surely and never flinches."

that they would be out of place anywhere else. They depict what the exuberant Pittsburg *Dispatch* called "the apotheosis of Pittsburg." "Unequivocally modern," is what Mr. Caffin calls them, not only in respect to the male types which "represent a conception of the rights and possibilities of labor that is a part of our present-day understanding of democracy," but also in the "harmonic structure" of Mr. Alexander's composition. He has "cut clean away from the old method of piled-up, obviously balanced composition, and flung on the canvas in the freedom of apparent unrestraint a distribution of forms the secret of whose rhythm

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Copyrighted by Curtis Bell.

and balance is evasive." Mr. Alexander's decorations adorn the great entrance-hall of the enlarged building. The framing of the pictures is the grayish yellow-buff marble of the interior construction. Along the lower part of the walls, at a height of ten feet from the floor, runs a series of oblong panels typifying the labor of the city; and higher, beginning at a line some four feet above the level of the gallery floor, is another series of panels, broad and tall, presenting an allegory of Pittsburg's triumph, and, in panels not yet put in place, a commemoration of the means of appoach to the city by river and rail. Above all is a third tier of lunette-shaped spaces, to be filled with designs typifying the arts and sciences of which the building itself is the home. Describing the decorations in *Harper's Magazine* (May), Mr. Caffin shows how, contrary to such artists as Meunier, Mr. Alexander has been guided by an idealistic rather than a socialistic purpose:

"In his treatment of the Labor panels Mr. Alexander has avoided any direct illustrations of actual processes of work, yet the various scenes are suggestive of the particular kind of labor identified with the industries of Pittsburg. Himself a native of the city and in his boyhood familiar with the spectacle of labor in the mills and foundries and around the coke-ovens, the painter has realized a quantity of impressions locally characteristic and powerfully suggestive. For it is Labor, as the foundation of the city's material greatness and as the base on which she builds her efforts toward the ideal, that he set out to commemorate. Nor did he view it, either mentally or artistically, in its crudity of contrasts, as a lurid drama of Cyclopean energy. He saw it rather as a union of mind and muscle, and has sought to bring out the controlling element of intelligence in the conflict of humanity with matter. While, almost without exception, the men he has represented are physically powerful, with backs and chests on which the muscles lie in firm slabs, and with arms that are strong with cords of steel, they have heads expressive of more than average intelligence. For he has not been betrayed into the foolishness of overdoing this suggestion. The heads are not fantastically ennobled; still less do they indicate any self-consciousness of superiority, or any pose of playing a great rôle. Their demeanor, like their movements, seems to be a natural product of, as well as a controlling factor in, the character of their labor."

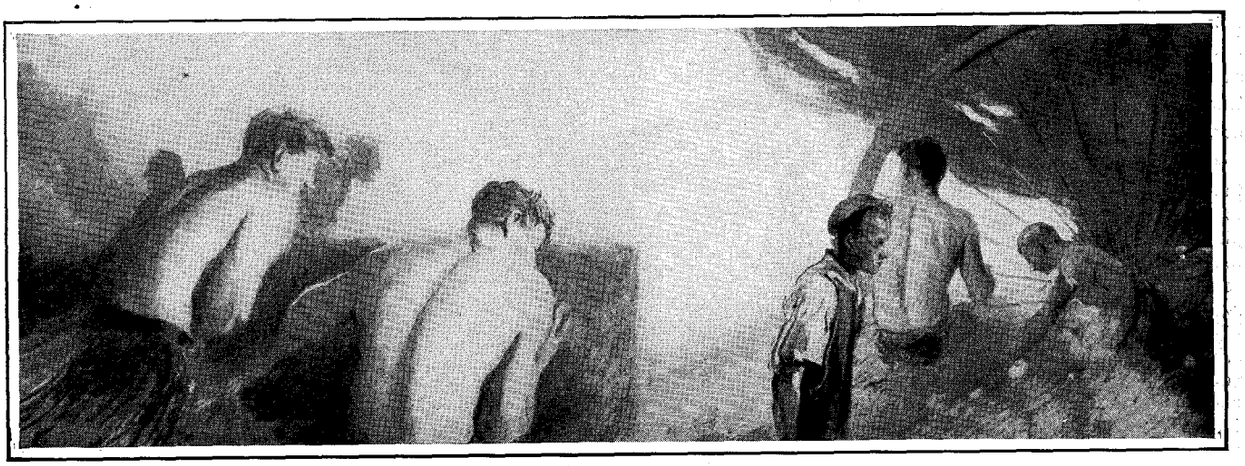
As color spots, continues Mr. Caffin, the forms of the workman are vibrant and decisive. We read further:

"Brown tones of flesh, ruddier hue in many of the faces, and in the clothes dull blue, or blackish blue, and drabs and tawny buffs, break clearly against the gray swirls of atmosphere that is mellowed with rose, and yellow and murky brown glows from unseen fires. From out the smoke-wreaths looms here and there some hint of mechanical contrivance—girder, crane, wheels, a hanging tackle; sometimes the men are laboring on the workshop floor, other times suspended in mid-air; one gets a notion of the strenuousness and the hazard of their lives, of the putting forth of might and the power of mental poise. And while the movement of the figures proceeds around the lower part of the hall, the steam and smoke ascend, carrying one's thought up to the representation of the City's Triumph."

One of the second tier of upright panels is a design containing a figure typifying Pittsburg, the conception again showing how Mr. Alexander has evaded tradition and produced a figure that, symbolizing a city, has ignored, perhaps for the first time, the old Latin rule of genders:

"It is a man clad from head to heels in black armor, that reflects the glare of furnaces far below. The face shows squarely above the short curly beard; it has no majesty of mien, but steady and dauntless resolution; it is the workaday face of one who acts quickly and surely and never flinches, with a fixt deliberation in his gaze.

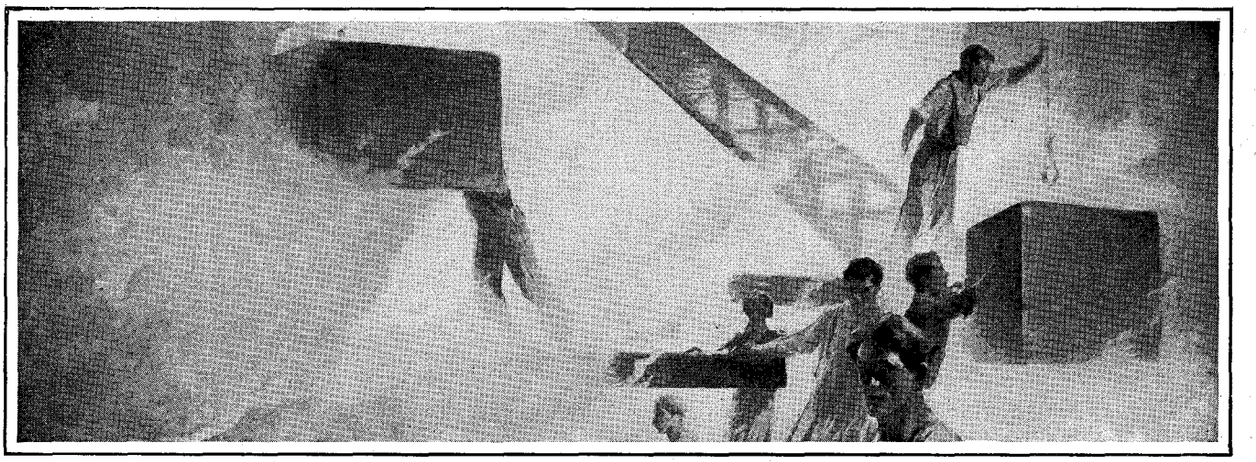
"What I am trying to express is that here again Mr. Alexander



Copyrighted by Curtis Bell.

MURAL PAINTINGS BY JOHN W. ALEXANDER

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Copyrighted by Curtis Bell.

has kept clear of heroics. There is no parade of sentiment, no pose of pomp and affectation. Moreover, he has had the courage and discretion to get away from the traditional device of embodying the city as a woman, recognizing that the labor of Pittsburg is man's labor and typifying it by a man. But why in armor? you may ask. I can not say. However, for my own part, the anachronism does not jar; I am conscious of no suggestion of medievalism, but rather of the constant type of the warrior, handed on from days when it was the man-to-man fight that counted; until, with the thought that life is as much as ever a fight, and remembering also what is Pittsburg's chief product, I find myself regarding as quite natural the city's embodiment as a knight in steel.

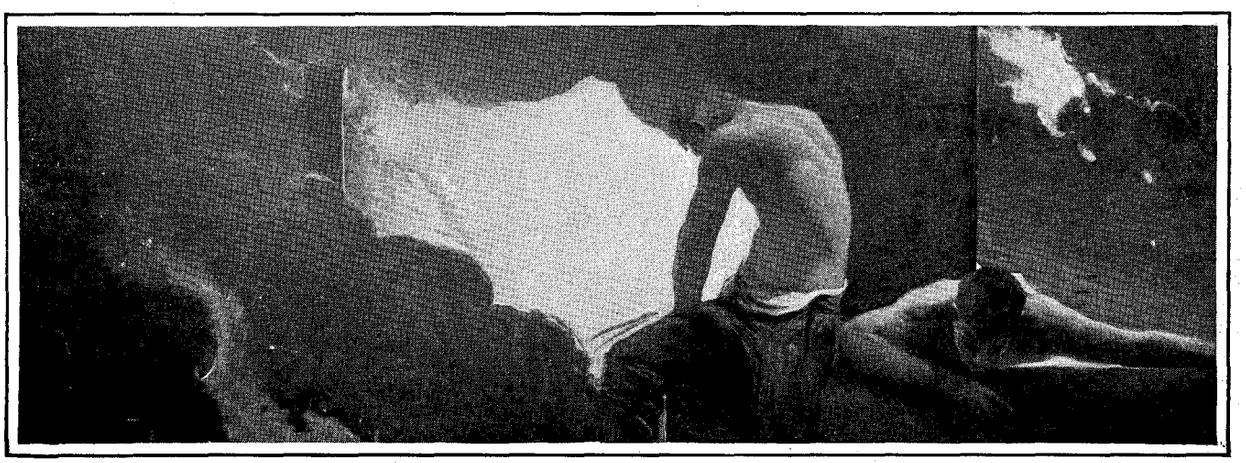
"But while the application of mental and physical labor to material results is typified by a man, the reward of labor in wealth of resources and in the grace and heightening of life is symbolized by beautiful maiden forms. These creatures of the upper air come trooping in from near and far with gifts of cunning craftsmanship from the looms, the workshops, and the studios of the world. Like swallows homing at twilight, they skim the air, and poise, and wheel. The smoke-wreaths have taken shape in draperies that cling to their lovely forms and stream below their feet in buoyant volumes."

A PRIZE FOR POETRY—Advice to millionaires on the spending of their fortunes confronts us every day in the newspapers. Now it is the art of poetry for whose improvement an endowed prize like that offered by the French poet, François Coppée, to the poet of France who shall write the best verses, is asked by the Rochester *Post Express*. The idea is not extravagant when one reflects that prizes are offered for painting, sculpture, novel, drama, or—as *The Post Express* completes the list—"for the best advertisement, for a brew of beer, or a brand of biscuit." The paper continues.

"Even in France, where poetry is valued more highly than in other countries, the poet does not receive the encouragement to which he is entitled. The amiability of Mr. Coppée, therefore, in acting as a modest Mæcenas to the budding Berangers and the adolescent Gautiers of La Belle France, is worthy of all praise. The Gallic idea is so excellent that we wish it might be transferred to this country. Here is a splendid opportunity for Mr. Carnegie or Mr. Rockefeller or some other captain of industry to do a little more good with the superfluous money at his command. Why not subscribe a modest fund for the encouragement of good poetry? There are many thousands of rimesters in this country, and several poets; but the work of the latter is not encouraged, unless we may call occasional publication in a magazine an encouragement. An annual or biennial prize offered for the best poem would stimulate the writers of poetry to exert their best efforts. Even if the experiment did not result in an immortal ode or epic, the money would not be wasted, for the competition would stimulate popular interest in poesy. Who will be the Coppée of American letters?"

HAS ENGLAND OUTGROWN SWINBURNE?

MR. SWINBURNE is described by an English writer as "the poet of youth, the poet of rebellion, the poet of rebellious youth." In almost the same breath he declares that the great poet is in these latter days without disciples, especially in England, tho he does admit that some trace of his influence may be seen "in the poetry of the transplanted Briton." He goes on to name such "outlanders" as the Australian poets, "Mr. Madison Cawein, and the little known poets of the American Southwest," and Mr. Bliss Carman, to his mind "the most considerable by far of the many poets of Greater Britain." The natural inference is that England is a nation of old men, particularly when we



Copyrighted by Curtis Bell.

AT THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE, PITTSBURG.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

read the following, written in the London *Outlook* by this critic, who signs the initials "E. B. O.":

"The truth is that we outgrow Mr. Swinburne (who was seventy years *young* yesterday, having achieved so much of his immortality) as we outgrow our youth. If we could, we would be young eternally, and eternally his disciples. But youth departs, and the youthful delights—the lust of living, the rage against realities—cease to be all-sufficing, and the poet's seas and storms of song are no longer for us the similitudes of our self-sufficiency. Necessarily we grow old, and we parcel out necessity into the seven deadly virtues of middle age—of which the deadliest is the desire for sympathy. Then we begin to criticize Mr. Swinburne for his lack of sympathy with the commonalty (being common men ourselves) and accuse him of a want of intellectual power, forgetting that all his larger poems move to the tides and winds of European life and thought, and we resort to lesser men (for no living English poet is his peer) in order to find the far-fetched fantastic sympathy which may be ours by proxy."

If England has grown so moribund that she can no longer furnish a disciple, she can still be proud of her possession of so great a vital force, even if he affect her no more than a specimen in a museum. His value is appraised by "E. B. O." as that of a liberator, comparable in the field of poetry only to the achievements of Wagner in the domain of music. Every living English poet, it is asserted, owes him a debt of obligation for "the great gift of liberty which he has given to one and all—even to the writers of prize poems." Thus:

"He has released them from the tyranny of the iambic; so that the Englishman's Pegasus, even if his wings have become rudimentary organs, no longer goes to market with the gait of an American trotter. He has released the heroic couplet from the dead hand of Pope, and it is now the winged creature it was meant to be. He has added new harmonies to the technic of blank verse. He has developed the devices of repetition and alliteration into a splendid system of orchestration. He has brought out of the treasury of the nation's remembrance words new and old, so that the modern poet's vocabulary is doubled and its content of meaning trebled."

The poet's portrait is sketched by a writer in *The Daily Mail* (London, April 20), wherein we see emphasized those inimitable traits which make him a man without peers, but a product which no other country than England is capable of bringing forth. We read:

"Deafness has rendered him no longer the greatest conversationalist that you can find; but it leaves him the finest talker that we have. It is all a monolog. He sits for long silent and intent on his thoughts and the tablecloth. Then suddenly he speaks, with the most rarely musical and best-controlled of organs. You notice the voice and the manner as he gets, like a boat, under way. They are the products of a great age, penetrating, clearly conceived, classical; they exhale an aroma, they bring into the slightly gloomy room an atmosphere of something antique, golden, and derived from a past to which none of us can now go back. It is the perfection of rhetoric, modulated to fill a small room, but perfectly attuned to hold the ear of thousands. Not a syllable is blurred, not a tone false; in a sense you may see in this the trace of his descent from a seaman and his lifelong love of the exacting sea. It is ship-shape—that is the right word—because there is nothing wasted. The sentences roll, but they don't splash over; the voice reaches you, but it never overwhelms, except by the magic of phrase. It is all just right.

"And, if the manner shows a descent from seamen, the matter seems to reveal a chain that takes you back into touch with the great poets of the early world. There come forth, without pause or hesitation or break, sonorous passages of the man's own English, long quotations from Homer, more English, a reminiscence of an epigram of Martial's, a reference to Porson, a phrase of Hugo's. It is all, in its way, the finest show on earth. America couldn't produce it, nor any other city, European or Oriental. It passes, this chain, back through the great French Romantics to the Pre-Raphaelites and Oxford, and through Oxford to the scholarly and fine traditions of eighteenth-century classicism, through Italy and Latium to Greece."

A RUSSIAN FOLK-STORY IN OPERA

THE latest Russian opera, in dealing with a "national" theme, puts out of court those Russian critics who complain that in music the tendency for many decades has been antinational, or cosmopolitan. The composers, in their choice of subjects, in their melodies, rhythms, and harmonies, in their whole spirit and manner, it is said, have neglected popular tradition and taste, have ignored the folk-songs, and have preferred to be imitators of the European classical musicians. The result is that since Glinka there has been no national opera and little distinctive, national music in Russia.

There is, however, one exception—Rimsky-Korsakoff. This gifted and popular composer has always been national and has gone to Russian history and legend for his subjects. And in his latest opera he has, according to all critics, surpassed himself and produced a work that is significant, vital, and profoundly national. The libretto, written by a new author, Bielsky, under his guidance, is based on an old sectarian legend and breathes the spirit of the deeply religious emotions of the dissenters, who are more devout than the orthodox masses. The opera has been presented at St. Petersburg and has been received with enthusiasm. It is entitled "The Tale of the Invisible City of Kitej and the Maid Fevronia." The story, as summarized in the *Novoye Vremya*, is as follows:

Fevronia, a saintly and beautiful maid, lives in solitude in a forest remote from the scenes of human activity. She is not a hater of her kind—far from it; but neither does she care for close association with men and women. She loves nature and the forest; no existence is so delightful, she thinks, as hers. Like *Siegfried*, she lives with the animals and birds, loves and understands them, and worships God in her own simple way. She believes in salvation through peace, non-resistance, and love. She would gladly suffer for others, but God is merciful and forgives or forgets all sins. There are, in truth, no sinners; there are only erring creatures deserving of sympathy and help.

One day a warrior and prince, *Vsevalad*, the son of the ruler of Kitej, a city on the Volga, penetrates the forest and discovers the lovely and gentle *Fevronia*. He falls in love with her, and induces her to marry him.

The next act takes us to Kitej, the little capital. The day is given over to rejoicing and festivity. The scene is an animated one; artizans, beggars, street-singers, dancers fill the market-place, and the most conspicuous person in the heterogeneous crowd is a certain *Grishka Katurma*, half a drunkard, half a philosopher and agitator (a type well known in Russia). All are awaiting the appearance of the bride, *Fevronia*, who comes at last in a flower-laden carriage, surrounded by cavaliers.

Suddenly cries and noises are heard, and the people are thrown into a panic. The Tatars have invaded the city and are massacring the inhabitants in the outskirts. Many have already fallen victims of the barbarians; the young prince is killed in unequal combat, and *Fevronia* herself is made a prisoner. To add to her miseries, the rumor spreads that it is she who has betrayed Kitej to the Tatars.

But *Fevronia* is brave and thinks, not of herself, but of the fate of Kitej and its ruler and inhabitants. She prays that Heaven might save the city by making it invisible to the enemy.

Just as the last defenders are preparing for the final battle and for inevitable martyrdom, *Fevronia's* prayer is heard, a golden mist descends upon the city, and the latter is carried up into the clouds with all its survivors, churches, and houses.

In the morning the Tatars find no trace of Kitej on the space it occupied. They hear the sounds of its bells and see its reflection in the lake. Terrified by this miracle, they escape.

In the last act Kitej is seen as a heavenly city. It has become part of paradise. There *Fevronia* is married to her lover *Vsevalad*, and she sends a message of forgiveness and love to her enemies and traducers on the earth.

The score which the composer has written for this operatic legend is praised by the critics in glowing terms. It has the qualities of oratorio, of lyrical drama, and of the symphonic poem. Leading themes are employed, but not with Wagnerian rigor.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

O. HENRY. EMERSON HOUGH. DR. HAROLD JACOBY. FLORENCE MORSE KINGSLEY. KATHERINE CECIL THURSTON. JOSEPHINE TOZIER.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Anthology of French Piano Music. Edited by Isidor Philipp. Vol. I.: Early Composers. Vol. II.: Modern Composers. Folio, pp. 172 and 190. New York: Chas. H. Ditson & Co. $2.50.

Barton, Marion T. D. An Experiment in Perfection. 12mo, pp. 388. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

Bowen, Marjorie. The Master of Stair. 12mo, pp. 376. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

Butler, Ellis Parker. The Great American Pie Company. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 44. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

Catholic Encyclopedia, the; An International Work of Reference on the Constitution, Doctrine, Discipline, and History of the Catholic Church. Edited by: Charles G. Herbermann, Ph.D., LL.D.; Edward A. Pace, Ph.D., D.D.; Condé B. Pallen, Ph.D., LL.D.; Thomas J. Shahan, D.D.; John J. Wynne, S.J. With the assistance of numerous collaborators. In fifteen volumes. Vol. I. With 23 full-page illustrations, 3 colored plates, and 5 maps, besides numerous smaller half-tones. Over 1,000 special contributors, representing 27 nationalities. 4to, pp. xv.–820. New York: Robert Appleton Co.

This is an age of encyclopedias. It is significant that about the time when the Jewish Encyclopedia was brought to completion, a similar enterprise was launched for the Roman Catholic Church. The appearance of this, the first volume of the Catholic Encyclopedia, is an event of notable interest not only to members of the Church under whose auspices the work is put forth and to whom it more intimately appeals, but to all students, irrespective of creed, who are concerned in intellectual progress and in the advancement of ideals which are the common heritage. Considered as an achievement of scholarship alone, it will command attention.

Primarily produced by American Catholic scholars who have brought to their task the freshness of view and freedom of inspiration that stamp Catholicism in America, the encyclopedia may be said to represent the ripest and most developed product of Catholic thought. The contributors number about one thousand and represent twenty-seven nationalities. Selected on grounds of special and proved efficiency, they stand, in the main, for what has come to be known as advanced Catholic scholarship; that is to say, they represent the Catholic ideal and tradition as influenced, enriched, and developed by the immense accretions to human knowledge which have resulted from modern science.

The historical point of view, that is so intimately related to sacred doctrine, has changed radically within the past fifty years, and this made necessary material changes in the interpretation in many portions of the historical narrative of the Scriptures. The great achievements of German Biblical scholarship, represented by such men as Ewald, Reuss, and Wellhausen, and founded upon the new science of philology and comparative historical criticism, have effected a veritable revolution in Scriptural exegesis. New ideas and methods, at first looked at askance by the Catholic Church—as well they might be when we recall the extravagant form which they assumed in the hands of Strauss and certain of his Jacobin emulators—were later adopted to some extent by the best school of Catholic Biblical criticism. Modified by the learned labors of Harnack and a host of others less famous, and passing through the alembic of an enlightened yet conservative criticism, their ideas have long since been current in many of the great Catholic universities of Europe and have been boldly advocated in the writings of Catholic ecclesiastics.

Contrary to the expectation of its opponents, the marvelous adaptability of the Roman Church proved competent to withstand the apparent menace of the new ideas. Resting not solely upon the foundation rock of the Scriptures, but upon tradition as well, Catholicism has been able to withstand the assaults of science upon the traditional conception of the Bible, to maintain its position, and to cement, as it were, into its unshaken structure the missiles of its assailants. Thanks to the enlightened boldness of a minority of Catholic scholars and to the encouragement they received from a liberal Pontiff in love with the future, the most populous of the Christian churches has been officially placed in the van of modern thought.

The general intellectual significance of the work before us is in line with this advance in liberality of thought

The historical article on "Abraham," for example, which is from the pen of the learned Benedictine Professor Howlett of Westminister Seminary, England, is an admirable piece of condensed criticism, fair in treatment, and in general typical of the qualities already alluded to. The scriptural story of the patriarch is first summed up; then follows the viewpoint of the Old Testament in which the writer gives the traditional story of the Father of the Jewish People. In vivid contrast with this are then presented the views taken of Abraham and of the book of Genesis by modern critical scholars. In clear and masterful condensation, the writer sets forth the opinion, almost universally held by contemporary criticism, that the life of Abraham is composed of three writings, or writers, called respectively, the Jahvist, the Elohist, and the "priestly writer." Professor Howlett expresses his own belief that neither the Jahvist nor the Elohist was a personal author; he thinks that both are rather schools and represent the collections of years. The view-point of the New Testament is next presented, and finally Abraham is studied in the light of profane history and from the viewpoint of legend. The bibliographical citations include Hummelauer, Sayce, Ryle, Driver, Carpenter and Battersby, Renan and Gunkel.

Turning to the article on "Agnosticism," which takes up about five pages and is contributed by Dr. Edmund T. Shanahan, of the Catholic University at Washington, we have a good example of the treatment accorded to philosophical subjects. The different connotations of the word "agnosticism," and its ample application in modern philosophical systems, are indicated with great clearness. This writer, who is favorably known to non-Catholic audiences as a lecturer on scholastic philosophy, has the gift of expressing metaphysical concepts stript of the verbiage of the schools and thus made intelligible to the general reader. His comprehensive and admirably condensed study of the movement, which is so intimately bound up with the development of modern thought, is one of the most notable features of the volume.

Agnosticism is first examined as a general philosophical theory—which limits the extent and validity of knowledge. Coined by Huxley in 1869, it was first used, as the writer points out, to describe "the mental attitude of those who regarded as futile all attempts to know the reality corresponding to our ultimate scientific, philosophic, and religious ideas." Agnosticism is next examined as a general term in philosophy, as a term of modern philosophy, and in its relation to the systems of Kant, Hamilton, Mansel, and Spencer. Kant's famous distinction between the noumenon and the phenomenon, his original and epoch-making theories of time and space, the categories, etc., are criticized adversely and their author held responsible for the modern movement known as the philosophy of the Unknowable.

Doctor Shanahan next proceeds to an examination of Hamilton's doctrine of the relativity of knowledge, which he

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

regards as the foundation-stone of modern Agnosticism. Thence he passes to a trenchant analysis of Spencer's doctrine of the Unknowable, wherein he points out certain weak places in that philosopher's system. The article concludes with an examination of Agnosticism with regard to the doctrines of the Church, and with an admirably comprehensive bibliography.

Leaving the fine and subtle atmosphere of philosophy, the reader is confronted with a figure whose startling realism serves to restore one to the world of facts. The baleful apparation of that Pontiff whose tiara is seen in history as the triple crown of infamy crosses the page. The article on Alexander VI. is the work of Monsignor James F. Loughlin of Philadelphia; and it is here singled out for special mention, not by reason of the sensational character of the subject, but because it may be cited as evidence of the fairness of the work, the absence of obscurantism and whitewashing from its pages. Alexander's moral infamy is exhibited undraped. The writer recounts how in his twenty-ninth year he drew a letter of scathing reproof from Pius II. for notorious conduct which shocked all Siena. His relations with the Roman lady, Vanozza, are admitted, as is also his paternity of Lucrezia, Cæsar, and two other children. That he obtained the papacy through simony is stated as the general belief, and not improbable. The story of the mule-loads of silver that were seen crossing into the Castle of Saint Angelo on the eve of the election is discredited. The indictment by the eminent German Catholic historian, Pastor, needs revision according to the writer. The attempted rehabilitations of Alexander by misguided Catholic writers are contemptuously dismissed as unworthy of consideration. On the other hand, the great executive abilities and political genius of this extraordinary man are admitted.

Other articles are comparable in scholarship and interest to the typical ones alluded to. Those on "Ananism" and "Arius" from the pen of Dr. William Barry, the biographer of the Popes, are particularly notable. Among other articles of conspicuous erudition may be mentioned the one on "Absolution" by Dr. Edward J. Hanna of St. Bernard's Seminary, Rochester; "Apocrypha," by Dr. George J. Reid of St. Paul; "Anglicanism," by Canon Moyes of London; "Anglican Orders," by the eminent English Jesuit, Father Sydney Smith; and "Aristotle," by Dr. William Turner, the well-known writer on philosophy. If future volumes maintain the standard set by the first, the Catholic Encyclopedia will long remain a classic work of reference.

DuBois, Patterson. The Culture of Justice. 12mo, pp. 282. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 75 cents net.

Emmet, Alida Chanler. The Hidden Places, and Other Poems. 12mo, pp. 108. New York: Robert Grier Cooke, inc.

Ficke, Arthur Davison. The Happy Princess, and Other Poems. 12mo, pp. 122. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.

Henry, O. [A pen name]. The Trimmed Lamp, and Other Stories of the Four Million. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 260. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

Mr. Henry's stories maintain their quality with remarkable uniformity. His practise of bringing each tale to a climax in the concluding three or four lines is continued in this volume. We may not rank his work as literature, since it is pervaded by an excess of street slang and in general may be classed with what should be called "man-about-town literature," of which the public of late years has received so distressingly large an amount. But his stories, for stories of their kind, are fine.

Hough, Emerson. The Story of the Outlaw: A Study of the Western Desperado. With historical narratives of famous outlaws; the stories of noted border wars, etc. Illustrated by John W. Norton. 12mo, pp. xiv–401. New York: The Outing Publishing Co. $1.50 net.

Mr. Hough's book throws new and abundant light upon a rather repulsive phase of American history—the epoch of the "bad man" of the American plains, who for a time terrorized the West and to a certain extent kept civilzation in abeyance. It is the lugubrious *épopée* of the American desperado which is here set forth in its naked reality, that period which furnished such abundant material to those writers whom some regard as the prototypes of "yellow journalism." These writers, a species of "best sellers" of their day, are no longer remembered by name, tho they occupy a place of vague affection in our youthful literary memories.

It is with something like amazement that we learn that the desperadoes of the yellow-colored literature of the past were not mere figments of imagination, but actual historical realities. Their story is now presented for the first time, and it must be admitted that it forms an astonishing chapter of American history. Glorified ruffianism reaches its perihelion in these startling pages. The extinct Western outlaw in all his revolting phases passes before the reader's eyes. Intimate descriptions are given of these sordid paladins of the plains. Their desperate deeds, the number of their killings, their last words on the road to the scaffold, are carefully chronicled. The pages exhale the smell of blood and hemp. The realism is almost too raw for literature, but no doubt the author has successfully accomplished his object, which was to present a plain, unvarnished tale of a phase of our history that has been somewhat neglected by serious writers.

Jackson, Charles Ross. The Sheriff of Wasco. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 318. G. W. Dillingham Co.

Jacob, Robert Urie. A Trip to the Orient: The Story of a Mediterranean Cruise. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 292. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Co.

Kingsley, Florence Morse. Balm in Gilead. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 65. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. 40 cents net.

This short novelette, a companion volume to "The Transfiguration of Miss Philura," describes the havoc wrought in the lives of a simple farmer and his wife by the devices of spiritualists of the charlatan brand. The eagerness of the mother to recall the spirit of her little daughter is full of indescribable pathos. The humor of the book, in admirable contrast with the pathetic incidents, is of the genuine sort. It suggests the intimate association of laughter and tears at their deepest source. The old farmer, whose simple and manly devotion to his wife receives a rude shock from the intrusion of the spirit world into their lives, is one of the finest types that this author has yet given us. A highly farcical note is introduced by bringing upon the scene a sort of spiritualistic promoter, who is one of the funniest characters that Mrs. Kingsley has created.

Lovett, R. M. A Winged Victory. 12mo, pp. 429. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50.

Marischall, George Miller. The Majesty of Man. 12mo, pp. 50. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co.

Martin, Martha Evans. The Friendly Stars. With an introduction by Harold Jacoby, Ph.D., Rutherford Professor of Astronomy in Columbia University. With plates and illustrations. 12mo, pp. xi–265. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25 net.

No doubt many persons are deterred from making studies in the most fascinating of all sciences, astronomy, by the more or less technical character of the average treatise upon the subject. True, there are a number of popular works dealing with astronomy—the books by Flammarion and Procter, for example—but even these are to some extent technical, and impose more or less strain upon the unscientific reader. The purpose of the author of the present volume has been wholly to eliminate the technical element, to help her readers how to learn with the naked eye what is most interesting about the stars, and to become familiar with individual features of the wonderful picture that is unfolded nightly.

The book is accompanied by diagrams which are in harmony with the simple plan followed in the text. The graceful introductory note of commendation from Doctor Jacoby leaves nothing more to be said as to the scientific accuracy of the author's work.

Rice, Cale Young. A Night in Avignon. 12mo, pp. 32. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. 50 cents.

Salaman, Malcolm C. The Old Engravers of England, in Relation to Contemporary Life and Art (1540–1800). Frontispiece. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. iv–224. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $2 net.

Smith, J. Allen, LL.B., Ph.D. The Spirit of American Government. 12mo, pp. 409. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

Stirner, Max. The Ego and His Own. 16mo, pp. 506. New York: Benj. R. Tucker.

Tenney, Edward Payson, A.M. Contrasts in Social Progress. 8vo, pp. 415. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50 net.

Thompson, Robert J. The Proofs of Life after Death. 12mo, pp. 365. Boston: Herbert B. Turner & Co. $1.50 net.

Thurston, Katherine Cecil. The Mystics. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 191. NewYork: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Certain of the qualities of "The Masquerader" are apparent in Mrs. Thurston's new novel (or novelette), but any expectation of finding in "The Mystics" the same traits of novelty of theme and unconventionality of treatment is destined to disappointment. "The Mystics" is manifestly a *tour de force*, and an unfortunate one. The wild improbability of the plot and the essentially childish nature of the whole story make it barren as a subject for criticism.

Tozier, Josephine. The Traveler's Hand-Book A Manual for Transatlantic Tourists. Revised edition. pp. xvi–199. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.

Miss Tozier's book of two years ago has been carefully revised and largely reset for this edition as a consequence of its appreciative reception in its original form.

Travers, Graham. Growth. 12mo, pp. 470. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

Turgenieff, Ivan. The Writings of. Translated from the Russian by Isabel F. Hapgood. 4 vol. 12mo. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Vance, James I., D.D. The Eternal in Man. 12mo, pp. 240. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1 net.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CURRENT POETRY

Joan of Arc at Domremy.

BY CHARLES BUXTON GOING.

Lord Christ, if I might serve thee in my heart
  Within some convent close, whose quiet walls
Enfold a garden—there with thee apart
  To walk in holiness, where sunshine falls

And birds sing through the arbors all the day!
  Or, if this may not be, then in my room
Warded by angels, might I hide away
  And, glad and silent, with my wheel and loom

In toil and meditation, maidenly,
  With prayer and fasting, make my soul so white
The Blessed Virgin might reach forth to me
  Her arms that cradled thee! Lord, if I might!

But ah, the Visions and the Voices, Lord!
  Thy heaven is all a flashing of white fire
And every angel bears a flaming sword
  Calling me forth. . . . Lord, if at thy desire

I must put by the distaff and the wheel,
  I am thy handmaid. . . . Make me unto France
A heart of adamant and edge of steel
  Like Deborah of old. Cry the advance!

Yet be thou near, in this thy way I take—
  For look, dear God! Across it falls the shame,
The shadow of the scaffold and the stake—
  And in my flesh the writhing of the flame!

—*From Harper's Magazine* (May).

The Primrose Path.

BY ROSAMUND MARRIOTT WATSON

The green fans of the chestnut-trees
  Are all unfolding one by one,
The breath of April's in the breeze,
  The long streets glisten in the sun.

The tasseled lilacs in the square
  Are full of nods and whisperings,
While black-boled poplars stir the air
  With hints of happy secret things.

The town is all so fair and fine,
  The streets they make so brave a show
And yet—and yet—Corinna mine,
  'Tis now the pale primroses blow.

The woods are calling us to-day
  Where grassy hills fall fold on fold;
Come, let us take the primrose way
  And gather wealth of faery gold.

Put off your dainty silks and lace
  For leathern shoon and homespun gown;
Come, leave this bustling market-place
  To play the truant out of town.

For tho in town the sun shines gay,
  You can not hear the sweet birds sing:
Come, my Corinna, come away,
  And let us go a-primrosing.

—*From The Athenæum* (London).

April Noon.

BY BRIAN HOOKER.

Silence. Faint warmth of the awakening sun
  Drowned in pale light. The meadows lapse away—
  Ridges of brown and slopes of sallow gray—
To where the leafless hills are dusky-dun.
Earth holds her breath, and waits while slowly run
  The ordered hours in pitiless delay,
  Fearing the vanished snows of yesterday
Nor daring yet to deem the summer won;

As a sick woman, from the house of death
  But newly ransomed, overweak to care
  For life renewed and love made warm again,

SATURDAY NIGHT IS "TUB NIGHT."

It is the night when ALL the little ones are given what the French call "The Grand Bath"—a thorough cleansing from top to toe.

In this weekly function, Ivory Soap plays an important part. A white soap, it yields a snow-white lather—a lather that cleanses but does not harm.

Ivory Soap has another advantage over most bath soaps—*it floats.* If you happen to drop a cake of Ivory in the bath tub, up, up it comes to the surface of the water.

There is no "free" (uncombined) alkali in Ivory Soap. That is why it will not injure the finest fabric or the most delicate skin.

Ivory Soap . . . . . It Floats.

CHALMERS KNITTING COMPANY
4 Washington Street, Amsterdam, N. Y.

TRADE MARK
"Porosknit"
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Summer Underwear

is common-sense underwear for a common-sense age. It **cools your body** by flooding it with air.

¶ The holes in the fabric **let your body breathe,** cause the perspiration to dry immediately, expel all offensive odors through the air spaces, **keep you cool, clean and comfortable.** Elastic, durable; wears and washes well. Unlike any other fabric.

Porosknit is the ideal summer underwear for men. Ask your dealer and look for the label. If he can't supply you, write us for a free sample of the fabric and our interesting booklet, **"Inside Information."**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

I want you to do yourself justice and me a favor.

¶ Now is the time when people buying motor cars are liable to make quick decisions, because the season for motoring is so far advanced.

¶ Let me advise you this: *Don't do it.* Just a few more days spent investigating will save you months of trouble and repentance.

¶ Do yourself the justice and me the favor of examining the "Maxwell" carefully before buying an automobile. The more cars you have demonstrated to you the better I'll like it, because you'll appreciate the "Maxwell" all the more. *I believe you will get greater value out of*

"The Maxwell"

than out of any other car made.

¶ The "Maxwell" record of victories in many endurance contests, numerous mountain and hill climbs, and the winning of the Deming trophy (Glidden Tour) and the world's 3,000-mile non-stop record in 1906, is pretty conclusive proof that I am right.

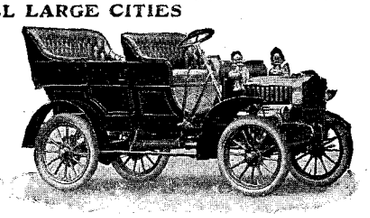
¶ If you will address Dept. 30, I will see that you get the complete "Maxwell" Catalogue, telling all about these triumphs and the mechanical details which insured them.

¶ And if you will address me personally I will send you a personal letter of introduction to the "Maxwell" dealer nearest you.

Benj. Briscoe

President, Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Co.
Members A. M. C. M. A.
80 Chestnut Street, Tarrytown, N. Y.
Main Plant: Tarrytown, N. Y. Factories: Chicago, Ill.; Pawtucket, R. I.
DEALERS IN ALL LARGE CITIES

10-14 H. P. Tourabout, $825

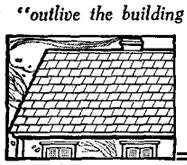


16-20 *H. P. Touring Car,* $1,450

The square Deal in roofing is to give you the roof that wears longest at the least cost per year (during entire life of building). That's what you'll get in

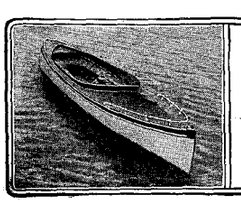
Genuine Bangor Slate Roofs

"outlive the building without paint or repairs." Can you say more of a roof? Or ask more?



Our free Roof Book gives the words of { the tin people on tin / " tile " " tile / " shingle " " shingle / " patent " " patent (tar, gravel, asphalt, flint, etc.) / the slate people on slate } **Roofs**

Write for it now! **Genuine Bangor Slate Co., Ray Bldg., Easton, Pa.**



Mullins Steel Boats Motor Boats, Row Boats, Hunting and Fishing Boats

built of steel with air chambers in each end like a life boat. **They can't sink.** Faster, more buoyant, practically indestructible, don't leak, dry out and are absolutely safe. No calking, no bailing, no trouble. Every boat is guaranteed. Highly endorsed by sportsmen. The ideal boat for pleasure, summer resorts, parks, etc.

THE W. H. MULLINS CO., 143 Franklin St., Salem, Ohio. **Write for Catalogue**

Faints slowly back to life with each calm breath,
Finding a joy almost too keen to bear
Only in this, that there is no more pain.
—*From Scribner's Magazine* (May).

The Storm.

BY OLIVE DOUGLAS.

What do they hunt to-night, the hounds of the wind?
I think it is joy they hunt, for joy has fled from my heart.
I only remember the hours when I sorrowed or sinned,
I only remember the hours when I stood apart
Lonely and tired in difficult dreams entranced,
And I forget the days when I loved and laughed and danced.

Gray hounds of the wind, I hear your wistful cry,
The cry of unsatisfied hearts hungry for happiness,
The house is full of whispering ghosts as you hurry by,
And my soul is heavy and dark with a great distress,
For heaven is far away, and hope is dead;
And the night is a tomb of tears, and despair, and dread.

Oh, hunt no more, wild hounds of the wind and rain,
For my soul is afraid of the sound of your hastening feet,
And surely under the stars a beautiful joy is slain?
Fly! black wings of sorrow, . . . wet wings of the night that beat
At the shuttered windows and swiftly fly away.
Before the Sun-God gathers the golden flower of Day.
—*From The Academy* (London).

MOTOR MISCELLANY

Estimating Speed.—In rural districts where sometimes even stop-watches are not available, swiftly moving automobiles are frequently stopt by constables whose only means of judging their speed is the estimate of an untrained eye. *Motor Print* (Philadelphia) is of the opinion that the average man, the average constable even, has not the "faintest idea what a certain rate of speed means. . . . Eight miles an hour will more often be put down by the uninitiated as fifteen, the latter as twenty-five to thirty, and so on in proportion, and thus are speeds guessed at and exaggerated." It continues the discussion thus:

Not one person in ten thousand pauses for a moment to consider that a speed of ten miles an hour means but a fraction less than fourteen and a half feet per second, or, to reduce it to terms universally comprehensible, an ordinary city block in approximately fourteen seconds. Covering the same distance in half the time means a speed of twenty miles an hour, and when this is attained it would be difficult to find a person, even of the totally disinterested bystander variety, who would not be willing to testify under oath that the car passed at a rate of not less than forty miles an hour.

Exaggeration is the spirit of the age, and so universal has it become that all due allowances are made for "talk" values and "talk" records. They are cut according to the wisdom or inexperience of the listener, and no one thinks for a moment of questioning the teller's veracity. But where speed is concerned the opinion is in the majority of instances given in absolute good faith, and its character is due wholly to ignorance, not bad intent. Long Island "cornstubbles" and motorphobes excepted, however, for the memory of the famous "quarter-mile in eighteen seconds" created by the latter and sworn to on every occasion a car entered the trap is yet fresh.

Undoubtedly a portion of the impression of speed

When Sleep Fails Take HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
Half a teaspoon in half a glass of water just before retiring brings refreshing sleep.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

gained by the casual onlooker owes its origin to the peculiar gliding travel of the modern high-powered car, with its mingled hum and whir of smoothly operating machinery, all of which combine to convey to the mind the consciousness of a swiftly passing object. This is further increased by the suddenness of starting and stopping and the unusually fast pace, comparatively speaking, at which sharp corners are taken.

How completely at fault are the ideas of speed of the average individual has seldom been better demonstrated than in the case of some "solons" in a Far-Western State, who were favorably considering the passage of a bill limiting the speed to six miles an hour—a rate which, it never seemed to occur to them, would practically banish the street-cars from the highway. They were induced to try a spin in a new car equipped with a speedometer, and were amazed when informed that it was traveling at fifteen miles an hour. After their experience the latter seemed too low a limit for them.

Next to this method, there is probably no better way of approximately determining the speed of an automobile than to compare it with that of the trailing bicyclists. The latter seem to affect the rear of the motor-car, as it provides a most efficient wind-shield, and the ease with which they pedal along behind an apparently fifteen- to eighteen-mile-an-hour clip should be sufficient to satisfy even the maliciously skeptical motorphobe. A comparison with any other kind of vehicular traffic only reflects to the discredit of the latter, and does not prove anything against the car, as the average "hay motor's" speed on city streets is from six miles down.

The Auto and the Land Agent.—According to *Automobile* (New York), the motor-car is proving a valuable accessory in the real-estate business in certain Texas districts. Farm lands, far out from the city, are shown to the prospective purchaser and sold while he is still under the impression that he has traveled but a mile or two, so successful is the agent's auto in apparently annihilating space. We read:

A syndicate of New-England men are reported to have bought a large tract of land in the Panhandle, and are selling it off to settlers for farms. The New-Englanders, so the story goes, are wealthy men and have not only come down to their lands, but have brought their families and a lot of speedy automobiles. The ground is perfectly level in that

FRIENDS HELP

St. Paul Park Incident.

"After drinking coffee for breakfast I always felt languid and dull, having no ambition to get to my morning duties. Then in about an hour or so a weak, nervous derangement of the heart and stomach would come over me with such force that I would frequently have to lie down.

"At other times I had severe headaches; stomach finally became affected and digestion so impaired that I had serious chronic dyspepsia and constipation. A lady, for many years State President of the W. C. T. U., told me she had been greatly benefited by quitting coffee and using Postum Food Coffee; she was troubled for years with asthma. She said it was no cross to quit coffee when she found she could have as delicious an article as Postum.

"Another lady, who had been troubled with chronic dyspepsia for years, found immediate relief on ceasing coffee and beginning Postum twice a day. She was wholly cured. Still another friend told me that Postum Food Coffee was a Godsend to her, her heart trouble having been relieved after leaving off coffee and taking on Postum.

"So many such cases came to my notice that I concluded coffee was the cause of my trouble and I quit and took up Postum. I am more than pleased to say that my days of trouble have disappeared. I am well and happy." "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Does the Franklin air-cooled engine cool? Are air-cooling and light weight construction right?

Answer: Over 5,000 Franklins in daily use.

Give yourself a square deal. Talk to the right man.

You can't get Franklin facts from a water-cooled heavy-car motorist. He wouldn't put up with his clumsy car a minute if he really knew them.

Ask the Franklin dealer in your town who are the Franklin owners. Talk with these men. Ask them questions like these:

Can you use your car every day in the year—hot or cold? What troubles have you?

Do roughnesses in the roads stop you? make you slow up? jar the life out of you?

Do hills bother you? Can you go as fast as you want to—on the level, on hills, over rough places.

Does any other car you know go more miles in a day?

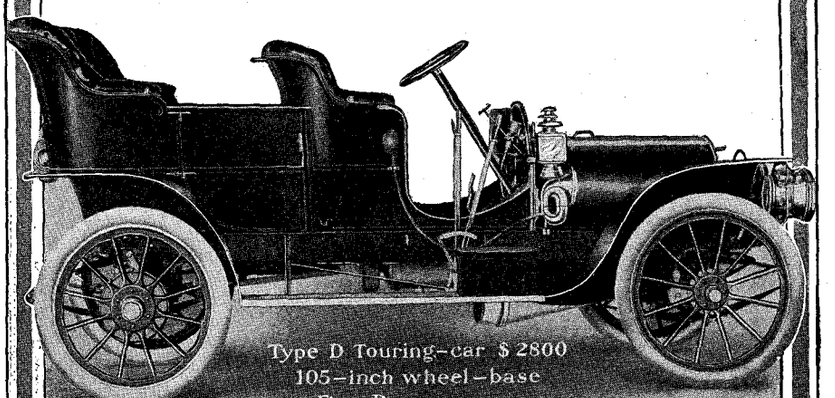
How about your repair-bills? tire-bills? gasoline-bills?

Send for the Franklin catalogue—logical from beginning to end, and a handsome book.

Shaft-drive Runabout, - - $1800 4-cylinder Touring-car, $2800
4-cylinder Light Touring-car, $1850 6-cylinder Touring-car, $4000

Prices in standard colors and equipment f.o.b. Syracuse, N. Y.
Special upholstery, equipment and colors, extra.

H. H. FRANKLIN MFG. CO., Syracuse, N. Y.
Member Association Licensed Automobile Manufacturers



Type D Touring-car $2800
105-inch wheel-base
Five Passengers

FRANKLIN

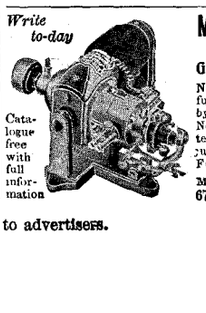
SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS Sample card containing 12 pens, different patterns, sent to any address upon receipt of six cents in postage.
Spencerian Pen Co., 349 Broadway, New York

THE AUTOMOBILE
FLATIRON BUILDING
NEW YORK
Instructive; Entertaining; Necessary to Car Owners and Users. Published Weekly; $2.00 a year; 10c a copy. Send Now!

Practical Combination Auto-Goggle Cap

Comfortable, stylish, economical. Goggles fold back into rim when not in use without interfering with comfort of cap. Made of soft, Russian, waterproof leather (black or tan), silk lined, green underneath visor. Sent on receipt of $2.50, express prepaid. Money back if not satisfactory. Mention correct size and color. Agents wanted
GOETTLER HAT CO.
1267 S. Broadway ST. LOUIS

Write to-day

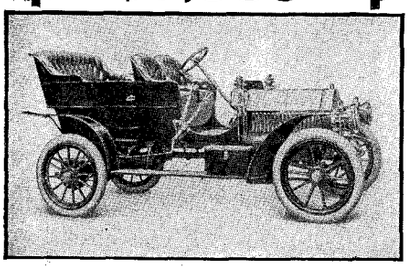


Catalogue free with full information

Motsinger Auto-Sparker
STARTS AND RUNS
Gas Engines without Batteries
No other machine can do it successfully for lack of original patents owned by us. No twist motion in our drive. No belt or switch necessary. No batteries whatever, for make and break or jump-spark. Water and dust-proof. Fully guaranteed.
MOTSINGER DEVICE MFG. CO.
67 Main St., Pendleton, Ind., U.S.A.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Model G
The Touring Car Without a Rival
$2,000



The high principles of honest workmanship and the advanced ideas of design that have made Cadillac construction famous, find full expression in Model G, a thoroughly dependable, powerful, four-cylinder car which brings to its owner every touring luxury enjoyed by those possessing the most expensive types.

Examine it; observe its long, rangy lines, the racing atmosphere about it, reflecting lots of spirit and "go"; ride in it and note the feeling of security prompted by a wealth of hidden energy beneath you—then you will appreciate why

CADILLAC

MODEL G

is without a peer among all cars of its class. Compare it in efficiency and price with many cars costing twice as much and you will find the chief difference at the money end. Wonderfully economical to maintain.

Your nearest dealer will gladly demonstrate Model G or any of the other Cadillac models.

Model G—20 h. p. 4-Cylinder Touring Car; $2,000
(Described in Catalog G A.D.)
Model H—30 h. p. 4-Cylinder Touring Car; $2,500
(Described in Catalog H A.D.)
Model M—10 h. p. Four Passenger Car; . $950
(Described in Catalog M A.D.)
Model K—10 h. p. Runabout; . . $800
(Described in Catalog M A.D.)

F. O. B. Detroit; Lamps not included

Send for Catalog of car in which you are interested

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., DETROIT, MICH.
Member A. L. A. M.

Everything for the Automobile AND AUTOMOBILIST

Our 1907 Catalogue, No. 33 B, 150 pages, 1000 illustrations, 5000 prices with descriptions, yours for the asking.

Neustadt Automobile and Supply Co.
Largest Parts and Supply House in America
3935 Olive Street ST. LOUIS, MO.

Print Your Own Cards

Circulars, books, newspaper Press $5. Larger, $18. Money saver, maker. All easy, printed rules. Write factory for catalog, presses type, paper, cards. THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Con

section of the State and is ideal for automobiling. When a trainload of land-seekers arrives, these thrifty New-Englanders have their autos at the station, and, with their nicely drest people, it gives the place a gay and attractive appearance to the tired travelers after their long and wearisome ride through Kansas and Oklahoma. One of these visitors gives the following experience:

"We arrived at the station in the morning, and a gentleman stept up and asked me if I was looking for a farm. I told him I was. So he invited my wife and myself to get in his auto and he would show us a few of the tracts in that vicinity. We started off smoothly and rapidly, and as we rode along our host pointed out various nice farms they had sold and talked about the various soils, keeping us well interested. Finally we reached a tract of splendid farm land, which just suited us, and we bargained for it right there. We sailed back to town, reaching there in time for an early dinner, having had a most pleasant morning ride. I bought the land and was well pleased.

"I thought my land was fifteen or sixteen miles out, as it had taken so little time to get there. The day before we had planned to leave I hired a team to ride out and see the place again, taking my wife with me. We started in the morning and never reached my farm until the third day, and it required three days more to return to the railroad station. The automobile had gone so smoothly and rapidly at a fifty-mile-an-hour gait that I had bought a place seventy miles from town, thinking that it was only sixteen miles out. If that is not a Yankee trick, I never heard of one."

Texas is a State of magnificent distances, and seventy miles in the Panhandle country is looked upon as a very immaterial proposition. The roads are so good that teams can travel long distances in a day's time, and it is not an uncommon thing for a buggy to cover 100 to 125 miles in a day and automobiles very many miles more.

These thrifty New-Englanders have, however, hit upon a brand-new scheme and one that is calculated to work the unwary. The automobile ride is so exhilarating in the pure ozone of that section that all sense of distance is completely lost. The victim thinks nothing of the short ride necessary to carry him to his new possessions until he changes gasoline-power for horse. Probably in no direction has the automobile made its worth more manifest than in connection with the increase of real-estate values.

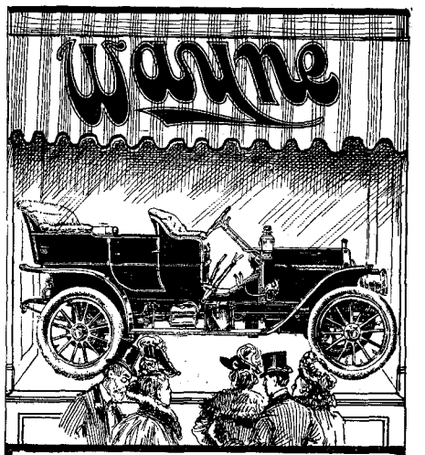
A "Pacer."—A new use for the automobile has been discovered at Columbia University. The track team of the college is being trained this spring behind a "pacing" motor. The trainer sits at ease and directs the operations of the runners, whose every movement he is thus able to watch closely. *Motor Print* (Philadelphia) describes the new style of training:

A touring-car of standard make is used and delegates to the car a part similar to that played by the high-powered motor-boat in the coaching of the crew. With the aid of an automobile a trainer is now enabled at all times to keep himself in the immediate proximity of the squad he is training, so that every fault of form or ill-judged effort comes immediately under his watchful eyes. The value of thus being able to catch a fault the very instant it appears, at once obviates the long and patient effort necessary to eradicate the same fault after it has once made good its footing, is immediately apparent to those at all versed in athletics.

In conjunction with the car, a speed-indicator is used, and it is on the merits of the combination that the chief claims for the superiority of the new coaching method are based. By the aid of the speed-indicator the coach is enabled to direct and hold any desired pace with absolute certainty. He can thus by carefully increasing the pace from day to day gradually build up the powers of endurance of his men, or, by trying them out against any definite pace, form a far better idea of the extent of those powers than it is possible for any one to form from any other method.

Among other advantages which have developed in connection with the motor-car method are the

Wayne



TIME TELLS THE TALE

IT is significant that the strongest praise of the WAYNE comes from those who have used their cars the longest, who have driven the farthest, and who have subjected them to the hardest tests. The reason for this is patent—economy of operation and slight outlay for upkeep, absence of trouble, elimination of noise and vibration, perfect control (4 to 50 miles an hour on high speed by throttle alone), extreme flexibility, are a few of the strong points that arouse enthusiasm. Further particulars sent upon request.

Model N, 30-35 H. P. Touring Car,..$2,500
Model N, 30-35 H. P. Roadster,.....$2,500
Model R, 50 H. P. Pullman Tourist,..$3,500
Model K, 35 H. P. Touring Car,.....$2,500

Wayne Automobile Co.
DETROIT, MICH.

AGENTS:

NEW YORK.....A. L. Kull Auto Co.
BOSTON.....Linscott Motor Co.
WASHINGTON...Commercial Auto & Supply Co.
PHILADELPHIA.....Rittenhouse Garage
CHICAGO.....Walden W. Shaw Co.
ST. LOUIS.....Lakedel Auto Co.
PITTSBURG.....Liberty Auto Co.
INDIANAPOLIS.....Capital Auto Co.
KANSAS CITY.....Bonney Motor Car Co.
DETROIT.....Wm. F. V. Neuman & Co.
NEW ORLEANS..John S. Watters, 233 Baronne St.
SAN FRANCISCO.....Motor Car Agencies Co.
LOS ANGELES.....E. Jr. Bennett
NEW HAVEN.....University Auto Co.
MILWAUKEE.....Solliday Motor Car Co.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Evans Motor Car Co.
HAMILTON, O.....West Side Motor Co.
MONTREAL.....International Auto Co.
SEATTLE...M. Francis Kane, 507 Mut. Life Bldg.
TROY, N. Y.....Troy Carriage Works
JOHNSTOWN.....Johnstown Auto Co.
DENVER.....Western Auto Co.

JOSEPH A. LEWIS
General Investments
UNION TRUST BUILDING **Los Angeles, Cal.**

Going Abroad? Don't forget "The Travelers' Handbook." It has been newly revised and enlarged, and contains all the information desired by the tourist. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
New York City, N. Y.

Mexican Palm Leaf Hat 50c

Hand woven by Mexicans in Mexico from palm fiber. Double weave, durable and light weight, with colored design in brim. Retails at $1. Postpaid for 50c, 2 for 90c, to introduce our Mexican hats and drawn-work. Same hat, plain, 40c; both for 75c. Large, medium and small sizes. Fine for fishing, outings and gardening. Art Catalog of Mexican Sombreros free.
THE FRANCIS E. LESTER CO., Dept. D 5, Mesilla Park, N. M.
Largest Retailers Indian-Mexican Handicraft in World

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

conveniences it affords for the carrying of sponges and other paraphernalia needed by the runners. This was recently demonstrated in a severe case of that most frequent accident to runners, a badly spiked calf, when the car was used with eminent success as an ambulance.

The Glidden Tour for 1907.—The Glidden Tour, which was such an important event in motordom last year, bids fair to increase in popularity with the trip to be held this year. Already the rules governing the contest have been published by the National Touring Committee, and, in the opinion of the *Brooklyn Life*, the coming tour, under these rules, "should appeal more to amateur drivers than has been possible heretofore." This paper continues:

In this connection it is noticeable that all repairs on cars are to be made by the driver and a single assistant only. Just how this rule is to be enforced is at present unknown; if it can be, it will do away with loading of cars with a picked crew of skilled mechanics, and will tend to eliminate some of the unpleasant practises of last year. Another change made in the conditions is with reference to the winning of the cup. This cup is not to go to an individual as formerly, but is to be won and held by a club. The system of scoring is based on club representation and bids fair to be rather a complicated proceeding. It is hoped that the committee in charge will make a preliminary run of one hundred miles or so, for the purpose of actually testing out the new scoring-method and getting past the experimental stage before the tour commences. Last year two or three cars were penalized simply because the scorers were unfamiliar with their duties, and if some means could be devised whereby the scorers of this year's tour would be given a little practical training before the event, it would tend to do away with much of last year's unpleasantness. Elaborate preparations have been made to protect the entrants from exorbitant hotel charges, and the committee is obtaining contracts from the various hostelries along the route whereby certain fixt rates are to be agreed upon. One noticeable feature has been the eliminating of all runabouts. It is presumed that the committee was endeavoring to prevent the entrance of special-built cars with extremely light bodies, by this restriction, but it seems rather a hardship on the many owners of runabouts that they are by the rules of the tour to be debarred entirely from competition. It is possible that some amendment to the rules will

TRAINED NURSE

Remarks about Nourishing Food.

"A physician's wife gave me a package of Grape-Nuts one day, with the remark that she was sure I would find the food very beneficial, both for my own use and for my patients. I was particularly attracted to the food, as at that time the weather was very hot, and I appreciated the fact that Grape-Nuts requires no cooking.

"The food was deliciously crisp, and most inviting to the appetite. After making use of it twice a day for three or four weeks, I discovered that it was a most wonderful invigorator. I used to suffer greatly from exhaustion, headaches and depression of spirits. My work had been very trying at times and indigestion had set in.

"Now I am always well and ready for any amount of work, have an abundance of active energy, cheerfulness and mental poise. I have proved to my entire satisfaction that this change has been brought about by Grape-Nuts food.

"The fact that it is predigested is a very desirable feature. I have had many remarkable results in feeding Grape-Nuts to my patients, and I cannot speak too highly of the food. My friends constantly comment on the change in my appearance. I have gained 9 pounds since beginning the use of this food." "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Columbia

MOTOR CARS

Contain the following special features which largely account for the great success of this season's models:

Crankshaft.—Sawed-out from solid block of Special Chrome Nickel Steel. Not one of the hundreds of these shafts in actual use has broken or given any trouble whatever.

Carburetor.—New Multiple Jet Type giving just the right and most economical mixture for high or low speeds.

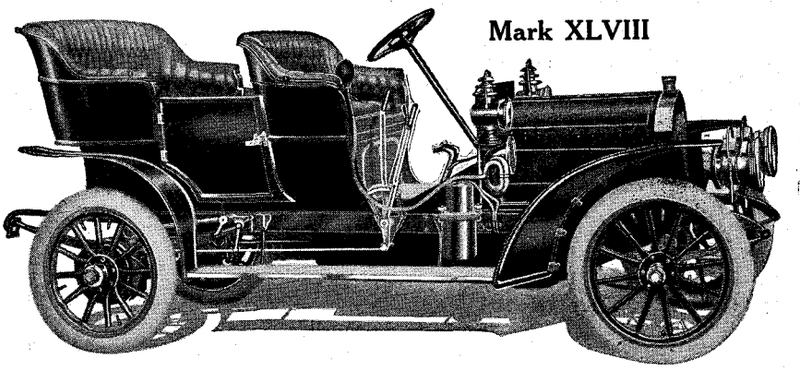
I-Beam Front Axles.—Drop forged in one piece without welding. The grain of the metal courses unbroken from wheel pivot to wheel pivot.

Transmission.—Improved type. Entirely does away with the troubles that occur in this member of the mechanism in many makes of cars.

Clutch.—So constructed that it takes hold evenly, gradually and firmly, "savage" engagement being impossible.

With these and other superior mechanical features are supplied bodies that for beauty of design, finish and appointment are unequalled in cars of other makes. This fact is conceded even by our strongest competitors.

Mark XLVIII

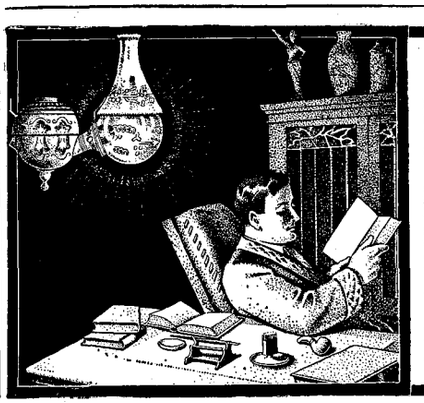


***Mark XLVIII, 24-28 H. P. Standard Touring Car,* $3000**
***Limousine,* $4200**
***Mark XLIX, 40-45 H. P. Standard Touring Car,* $4500**
***Limousine or Landaulet,* $5500**

Separate catalogues of Columbia Gasoline Cars and Electric Carriages on request.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE COMPANY
Hartford, Conn.

NEW YORK BRANCH - - Electric Vehicle Company, 134-136-138 West 39th Street
CHICAGO BRANCH - - - Electric Vehicle Company, 1332-1334 Michigan Avenue
BOSTON - - The Columbia Motor Vehicle Company, Trinity Place and Stanhope Street



"BETTER THAN GAS"

"The Angle Lamp is certainly the best lamp we have ever had in the house," writes Mr. Johnson of Flint, Mich. "We like it better than gas or electricity. We have both but prefer to use the Lamp. It is not so expensive as either and gives a much better, softer light for the eyes."

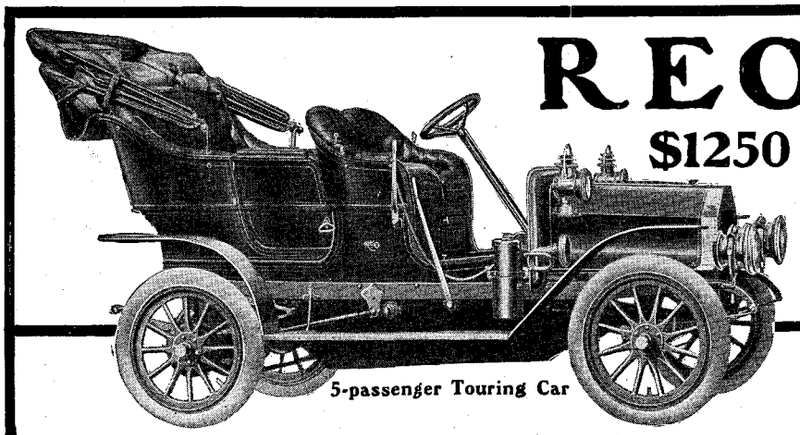
THE ANGLE LAMP

is the *new* method of oil lighting. In its construction the "old fogey," chimney draft principle of air supply, which for so long has made oil burning devices smoky, smelly, and troublesome, has been replaced by an entirely new method. The result is a lamp as clean and convenient to operate as gas and of such splendid lighting power that even such people as ex-President Cleveland, the Rockefellers, Carnegies, etc., use it for lighting their estates in preference to all other systems.

30 Days' Trial But write for our catalog "47," giving full information and our 30 days' trial proposition. All styles, $1.80 up.

THE ANGLE MFG. CO. 59-161 West 24th St. NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



REO
$1250

5-passenger Touring Car

From every point of view
(Climbing, Speed, Endurance, Economy)

REO is the practical car for practical men

It does what's worth doing, at a price that's worth paying. It runs with the swiftest; pulls with the strongest; is equal to every emergency, and is always "on the job."

Write for the catalogue which shows why the REO does as well in every-day use as it does in public competition, and why, if you say so, it will do as well for you.

2-passenger Runabout, $650 **4-passenger Runabout, $675**
All prices f. o. b. Lansing

R. M. Owen & Co., Lansing, Mich. *General Sales Agents*

BRIGHTON FLAT CLASP GARTERS

Registered Trade Mark

Keeping up appearances starts with the keeping up of the socks. Brightons do it—and do more than this. The flat clasp works in harmony with a man's legs. The pure silk web (in many patterns and shades) gives long wear. All metal parts are heavy nickel-plated brass—neat, durable and cannot rust. If your dealer hasn't them in stock—a quarter brings you a pair postpaid.

25¢ A Pair

PIONEER SUSPENDER CO., 718 Market St., Philadelphia.
Makers of Pioneer Suspenders.

TOLSTOY AND HIS PROBLEMS. A scholarly essay on Tolstoy and his beliefs, by AYLMER MAUDE, 12mo, cloth, 226 pages. $1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

TOLSTOY'S ESSAYS AND LETTERS. Containing new translations by AYLMER MAUDE. 12mo, cloth, 372 pages $1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

No Honing—No Grinding

ALWAYS READY FOR USE **SELF SHAVING A PLEASURE**

Hollow Ground as Illustrated $2.50

Double Concave for Extra Heavy Beards $3.00

Set of Two in Leather Case $5.50

Carbo Magnetic Strop $1.00

There is a reason why CARBO MAGNETIC Razors are the best in the world

TWO WORDS TELL THE STORY

ELECTRIC TEMPERING

This method of tempering, which is OUR EXCLUSIVE SECRET PROCESS, PRESERVES THE CARBON in the steel blades, whereas tempering by fire, the only other method known, DESTROYS it. CARBO MAGNETIC Razors NEVER need to be HONED or GROUND in private use. Do you realize what this means? Remember the name—CARBO MAGNETIC—THE RAZOR WITH AN EVERLASTING EDGE.

Give us your dealer's name and we will send you our booklet, "Hints on Shaving," and make you a proposition whereby you can test one of these razors without obligation on your part to purchase. This booklet illustrates the correct razor position for shaving every part of the face, and contains much other valuable information. Please state whether or not your dealer handles the Carbo Magnetic Razor.

Firm of A. L. SILBERSTEIN, 445-447 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

be made which will permit of the entering of this type of machines. Some guaranty, however, should be thrown around all entrants to prevent any specially built cars from being contestants. The tour is one of the longest ever contemplated and probably will be a hard test, both on men and machines. It will cover roughly about fourteen hundred miles, and will mean an average of at least one hundred and fifty miles a day in order to cover the ground in the time allotted. The matter of controls has not been definitely decided upon as yet. There is some talk of having but one checking-station on each day's run, but it is probable that more than one checking-station will be utilized. The attempt is also going to be made to prevent racing, by having a pace-maker and penalizing any car very heavily which outstrips the pacemaker. The same conditions regarding repairs are in effect as last year. No repairs can be made at night.

A Machine for the Million.—*Automobile* (New York) writes encouragingly of the outlook for a "poor man's automobile" in the not far distant future. At the same time, it remarks, the price on many well-known cars has been steadily going up in recent years, instead of declining, as was expected would be the case. It discusses the prospect in this manner:

Ever since the automobile first outgrew its original status of an uncertain plaything only to be toyed with by the ultra-wealthy there has been a constantly increasing contingent who have confidently looked forward to the coming of the "poor man's automobile." Just what financial limitations may be considered as sufficiently defining the term in a country where the per-capita wealth is so high, is a query not to be answered off-hand, but current opinion has it that $500 or thereabouts is a figure at which every man can afford to have his own car, some estimators naturally dropping considerably below this, while others consider that an additional hundred or two would not bring it beyond the category bounded by the title. Opinion likewise differs as to just what should constitute the chief features of such a car, but views differ as widely in this as in the field of the larger cars, so that it would be difficult to reconcile them, tho it may be added that air-cooling and the two-cycle motor predominate very largely, for the popular automobile must be a simple machine.

At first sight it appears ridiculous to broach the subject of the poor man's automobile as being any nearer fulfilment at the present moment than it ever has been. Well-known cars that sold for $3,000 but three years ago have gone up fully 40 per cent., and far more of them are sold now than was the case at the lower figure; several that started at $2,500 only two years ago have risen to $2,800 and $3,000, and the same tendency has been noticeable throughout regardless of the class to which the car belongs. Better materials and better construction mean better cars, but they cost more; the automobiling public has demonstrated its willingness to meet the makers on the price question, and the latter have responded generously in the matter of improvements. On the other hand there has been evolved a totally different style of machine during the same period, variously denominated the "buggyabout," the "farmer's automobile," and the like. With their simple construction, readily understood by the average man and easily repaired by the wayside blacksmith, these cars would certainly seem to represent the entering wedge that means the coming of the poor man's automobile.

An Odd Prize for Motorists.—The pursuit of automobiling has officially been raised to kingly consequence, declares the Providence *Journal*. King Edward of England, it writes, has authorized the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland to prefix "Royal" to its title. To celebrate this new dignity the club has been casting about for suggestions for a unique contest. "What is sorely wanted," we read in *The Journal* "is something that shall bear the stamp of a distinct difference from

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

anything heretofore attempted." The suggestion of one of the members has evidently hit it. We read:

This suggestion is that an endowment for an annual prize be created, the prize to be awarded "to the motorist who in the course of the year does the most distinguished humanitarian service to his fellow men." The idea is capital. A distinguished service reward is of itself no mean thing. Such service rendered to one's fellow men evidently exalts the idea. And the factor of humanitarianism elevates it to the very loftiest altitude. The purpose in its entirety applied to the automoblist, signifies something approaching positive grandeur of achievement. Pessimistic contemplation of the phenomena of a noble sport and pastime that has won world-wide favor might suggest that the most distinguished humanitarian service that any motorist could render his fellow man would be to cease to exist. But the suggestion of the award evidently contemplates that such humane service shall be performed while the winner remains an automobilist, and indeed that it shall be a collateral incident of automobiling. The very difficulties apparent in reconciling humanitarianism with the automobile may well be calculated to enhance the value and importance of the trophy.

Undoubtedly, as the author of the suggestion points out, the striving for such a prize would contribute greatly to remove whatever small prejudice may exist against automobiles on the part of persons whose only interest in them is, perforce, to keep out of their way. If the prize were substantial enough to give the idea deep root and encourage its spreading, it would of course tend to restraint on the part of drivers of machines throughout the sphere of influence of the Royal Automobile Club; tho it is conceivable that there might also follow a sacrifice of much relishable excitement in the sport, and the newspapers would be denied many delectably gory items. That automobiling would survive, however, even so debilitating a process as any generally diffused purpose to win such a prize would probably effect, there need be no fear among geunine lovers of the sport.

The Psychology of Motorist and Pedestrian.—In an amusing commentary on human nature the San Francisco *Bulletin* discusses editorially the mental operations of the man in the motor-car and the man on foot. So detailed is the account that one is almost forced to believe that the writer knows from experience whereof he speaks. He says:

Seated in an automobile, even if he does not own it, the ordinary man is disposed to feel an imperious contempt for pedestrians. If a pedestrian gets into the machine's way the temporarily exalted personage in the tonneau mutters insulting comments on his stupidity and impudence. Without analyzing his own state of mind the man in the automobile views walking as plebeian, vulgar. Spinning along at a speed prohibited by law and hazardous to the safety of pedestrians, the automobilist carries pride in his port and arrogance in his mind. If the machine belongs to a friend, or is hired, the haughty occupant of the tonneau endeavors to look as tho he owned it. He lolls against the padded leather in an attitude of listless ease. He strives to display an air of being bored by his eminence, his wealth, his luxuries, his sumptuous trapping. He keeps a sharp lookout from the corner of his eyes for envious acquaintances on the sidewalk on whom he may bestow a condescending nod.

If the machine in which he happens to be riding is a big, costly, first-class car, the automobilist looks down disdainfully on all cheaper cars and runabouts; altho he himself, perhaps, can not afford to keep even the cheapest automobile in the market. He talks patronizingly of "tin-cans" and "milk-wagons" as a great duke or the satellite or parasite of a great duke—*Major Pendennis*, for example—might talk of the meager establishment of a small baronet.

But when the same ordinary man finds himself deprived of his automobile, whether he owned, borrowed, or hired it, he is filled immediately with the class spirit of the sidewalkers; defiant rage against the motorist. When he sees a machine

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
"Its Purity has made it famous."

Rambler

A Powerful Touring Car of Proven Excellence

As a hill climber, it has shown superior to many cars far higher in price and rated power. At the recent annual Pasadena-Altadena hill climb, it beat every competitor in its class by a wide margin and excelled the time of every touring car but one and that one much higher in price.

As to steadiness of running and general dependability, it thoroughly upholds the well earned Rambler reputation of

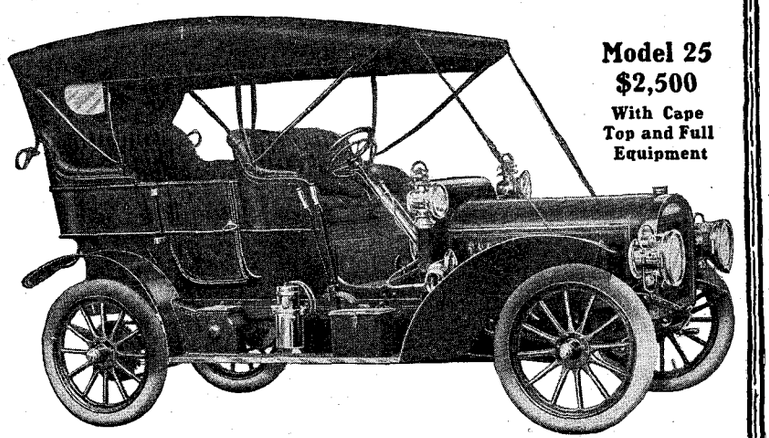
The Car of Steady Service

Write for our art catalogue, or see our nearest representative.

Main Office and Factory, Kenosha, Wis.

Branches:
Chicago Milwaukee Boston Philadelphia San Francisco
New York Agency, 38-40 W. 62nd St. Representatives in all leading cities.

Thomas B. Jeffery & Company



Model 25
$2,500
With Cape Top and Full Equipment

VEST-POCKET STANDARD DICTIONARY
The latest addition to the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary Series. "A marvel of condensed information." 30,000 Vocabulary terms; 12 pages colored maps; many valuable supplementary features. Cloth, 25 cents; flexible leather, 50 cents, net; indexed, 5 cents extra. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

"Riding Comfort" for horse and man—a genuine
Whitman

$12 to $65
Special Saddles Built for Individual Requirements. Illustrated catalogue free, containing everything from "*Saddle to Spur.*"
The Mehlbach Saddle Co., No. 104 Chambers St., N.Y. City
Successors to THE WHITMAN SADDLE CO.

Strong Arms! For Ten Cents in stamps or coin

I will send, as long as they last, one of my charts showing exercises that will quickly **build up shoulders, arms, forearms and hands** without any apparatus. They are beautifully illustrated with twenty half-tone cuts Regular price 25 cents.

IN ADDITION TO THIS

If you send for one at once, will make you a present of another chart which alone is worth more than you pay for the first mentioned one. The latter shows my new method for building up a great **chest, shoulders and arms.**

PROF. ANTHONY BARKER
Select School of Physical Culture
110 L. West 42nd St. New York City

The ARDREY Vehicle Washer
Pat. Aug. 15, 1905

To Wash Carriage or Auto
Easily attached to hose. Won't scratch varnish. No splashing. Dry hands. Dry clothes.
Booklet free. **ARDREY VEHICLE WASHER CO.**
139 M, Main Street, Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

The Lost WEDDING RING
Heart-to-heart talks on marriage and its pitfalls. By Rev. Cortland Myers.
16mo, cloth, 75c. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., N. Y.

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Have Your Clothes Made in New York City

Suits Made to Your Measure

$12.50 to $25.00

New York City sets the Styles and Always Dictates the Fashions

Any one can tell when a man's clothes are made for him because there's **individuality** in the **Fit** and **Style.** We can refer to thousands of **Smartly Dressed Men** all over the United States who realize this fact and are our regular customers.

Write **now TO-DAY** for our **Handsome Fashion Catalog**

"New York Styles for Men" WITH **Clever Ideas for Smart Dressers**

Sent **FREE** postpaid with a large assortment of Fashionable Suiting samples and complete outfit for taking your own measurements at home. And remember you take **NO RISK** in sending us a trial order.

We Guarantee to Fit You Perfectly or Refund Your Money without any argument.

We do honestly believe that every dollar expended with us **buys more Style, Quality** and **Value** than any **Two Dollars** spent in your home town.

And we prepay the express charges to any part of United States to your home—which means a big saving to you.

Just write a Postal to-day and you will receive by return mail

FREE our Catalog, Samples and Self-Measurement Outfit

It will be a revelation to you what **"Made in New York City"** really means.

THE NEW YORK TAILORS

E, 729 to 731 Broadway, New York City

Largest Mail Order Tailors to Men in the World

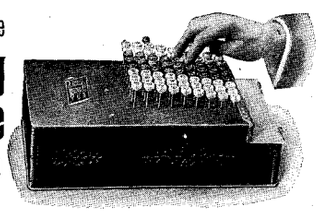
Reference—The Citizens' Central National Bank, New York

EST. 16 YEARS NO AGENTS NO BRANCHES

Comptometer

The Accurate **Figuring Machine**

Prices, $150 to $315



adds, subtracts, multiplies and divides with mechanical accuracy. Simple to learn, easy to operate, saves two-thirds the time spent in mental calculation. As necessary and economical in the average business office as the typewriter.

From 74 to 232 Comptometers are used by Western Electric Co., Carnegie Steel Co., U. S. Navy and Marshall Field & Co., because the Comptometer is acknowledged to be the speediest, the most durable and the most satisfactory mechanical calculator ever made.

Write for pamphlet and special trial offer. Comptometer sent, express prepaid, on trial to responsible parties in the U. S. or Canada.

Felt & Tarrant Mfg. Co., 854-866 N. Paulina St., Chicago

REAL ESTATE can best be sold by an advertisement in **The Literary Digest Realty Exchange.**

EVER NEED DUPLICATES

Of Form Letters, Price Lists, Bills, Invoices, Drawings, Menus, Reports, anything? Then take advantage of our offer of **ten days' trial, without deposit** and become one of thousands of satisfied customers who all agree that **Daus' Tip Top** is the simplest, easiest and quickest method of duplicating on the market. 100 copies from Pen-written and 50 copies from Typewritten Original. If you have tried other duplicators without success, you will be more than pleased with ours. Complete Duplicator cap size (prints 8¾x13 in). **$5.00. The Felix P. Daus Duplicator Co., Daus Bldg., 111 John St., N.Y.**

whirling down Van Ness avenue he declaims like a fiery Jacobin against the insolent lawlessness of these purse-proud motormaniacs who think themselves above the speed ordinance. A driver who whipt his horses into a gallop on a crowded street would be arrested at the first crossing, he cries, but the automobilist skims along at twice the speed of a galloping horse and is not molested. At a crossing when a bold automobilist takes the right of way, forcing him to jump backward, the pedestrian growls, curses under his breath, like an enraged sans-culotte.

This hostility between the man in the automobile and the man on the sidewalk comes of an instinct as old as human nature.

From the earliest times the man who rides has looked down upon the man who walks; and the man who walks has hated the man who rides.

Air-ships.—Parallel with the progress in automobile manufacture has been the increasing interest in machines for aerial navigation. There are to-day over 200 air-ships projected or in course of construction in England alone. The *Ohio State Journal* (Columbus), which furnishes this information, continues with descriptions of some of the apparatus:

In other lands, the interest in air navigation fairly rages. The new designs and principles of flight are very interesting. One man proposes a "cylone" air-ship. The lifting power is quite like the spiral motion of a cyclone, which is developed by "semi-spiral revolving tubes" which catch the air and so confine and compress it that there is a lifting power in letting it loose, quite like that of a cyclone. Think of that—riding through the fenceless fields of air on an artificial cyclone!

The most extravagant idea in the air-ship enterprise comes from New York. There a man has conceived the idea of propelling an air-ship by explosions of gas. His adventure is startling. He proposes a steel ship 150 feet long, 1,000-horse-power, weight 250 tons. This monster is to be equipped with 1,000 or more air chambers, with trumpets attached, and by explosions of gas through these, motion is developed and direction secured. Isn't that a sweep of the inventive genius? Think of flying through the air on the wings of an incessant explosion! Wherever one goes, it would be thunder from a clear sky.

Another sort of motor for air-flying is the screw, very like that of a ship, which is very like the Knabenshue motor, except that the new arrangement of screw gives direction as well as propelling force. And so the work goes on over the world. There are, probably, a thousand air-ships building to-day, and next year certainly one of them will fly. It is going to be very interesting to live for the next year or two. To take a celestial jaunt is to be one of the joys of the good time a-coming.

Punishment for Excessive Speed.—There is one way, and only one way, declares the *Ohio State Journal* (Columbus), in which exceeding the speed limit can be stopt. It has been found impracticable to arrest and fine chauffeurs or owners, for fines are of little consequence to the most serious offenders. Other suggested remedies have likewise failed. But the one offered by this paper and others is thought to promise well. After calling attention to the difficulties hitherto encountered in enforcing speed ordinances the article continues:

There is a way out of this—a clean, clear, just way, and that is to ignore the personal issue altogether, and not to consider who is to blame, or whom to fine; but just arrest the automobile, try it for plunging through the streets, reckless of life or limb, and sentence it to the pound or garage for twenty or thirty days, at the expiration of which time the owner may go and release it by paying for the keep.

There would be a great advantage in treating the matter thus. It would relieve the situation of any personal blame. Neither the chauffeur nor the owner would be held to personal account. They could drop the matter and go about their business without feeling they have violated the law, for really

If you haven't smoked our PORTO RICAN CIGARS there's a pleasant surprise in store for you.

LA TUNITA Panetelas, Box of 50, $2.00

Price list of other brands free on request. Send for it.

We invite your order for a trial box of 50 La Tunita Panetelas, price $2.00 (express charges prepaid) as a fine example of Porto Rican cigars. If the cigars do not suit your taste, or for any other reason are unsatisfactory, we gladly take them back. The experiment will not cost you a single penny. **We make this contract with you at the start.**

Unsolicited orders by mail for our cigars are received in such large volume from smokers in cities where we do not operate stores, that we maintain a Mail Order Service to take care of these customers. No matter where you live you are thus assured the same cigars and the same prices that have popularized our stores in all the large cities.

For the first time we are advertising Porto Rican cigars with the assurance that we can fill every order. Until now we could not get them fast enough to supply our hundreds of stores throughout the country.

Our Porto Rican cigars are recommended to smokers for these reasons:

1. They are **imported duty free** from Porto Rico.
2. They are a product of modern factories established since Porto Rico came into possession of the United States.
3. They are made by native workmen, hundreds of whom were employed in the Havana factories, before the Spanish-American war.
4. They are made of the purest, cleanest, and most fragrant tobacco grown on the inland plantations of the island.

Our Porto Rican cigars are therefore unhesitatingly recommended on account of their distinctive quality, fine workmanship and uniform character.

LA TUNITA Panetelas—Box of 50, $2.00, express charges prepaid. Send check, money order, postal order or currency with order, on the understanding that IF FOR ANY REASON the cigars are not perfectly satisfactory after smoking five or six, they may be returned to us "charges collect," and your remittance will be refunded.

LA TUNITAS are also made in these sizes and shipped on the same conditions: Princessas size, box of 50, $2.50; Breva Finos size, box of 50, $2.00; Cazadore size, box of 25, $1.00.

In ordering, state whether cigars mild, medium or dark are preferred.

CIGARS UNITED

UNITED CIGAR STORES COMPANY

Mail Order Service

48 W. 18th St., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the automobile is the guilty party. And whether it is or not ought to be a matter easily determined by a policeman of good common sense. The efficacy of a penalty of this nature would be immeasurable. The indignity, the loss of liberty, and the excruciating confinement would be a sore trial to the poor automobile, and it would feel like never again violating the law or flying in the face of public sentiment.

The only way then to treat this great menace to the peace and safety of a community is to institute proceedings *ad rem* and make the automobile itself feel the pain of its guilt. That would settle the matter. After a few pangs of conscience, the jig would be up.

PERSONAL

The Governors of the Carolinas.—The traditional salutation of the Governor of North Carolina to the Governor of South Carolina, "It's a long time between drinks," is now out of favor with the executives of these States. At the opening ceremonies at the Jamestown Exposition Governor Woodruff, of Connecticut, discovered that Governor Heyward, of South Carolina and Governor Glenn of North Carolina had never met. When an occasion was offered he introduced them. The Richmond *Times Dispatch* tells the rest:

"The high admirals of two adjoining ships of state shook hands with true Southern cordiality," continues Governor Woodruff. "I was surprized, and I guess I looked it. There was the Governor of South Carolina and the Governor of North Carolina, but where, oh, where was the usual greeting? I coughed, fidgeted uneasily, and then said:

"'I expected the usual salutation when the Governor'—

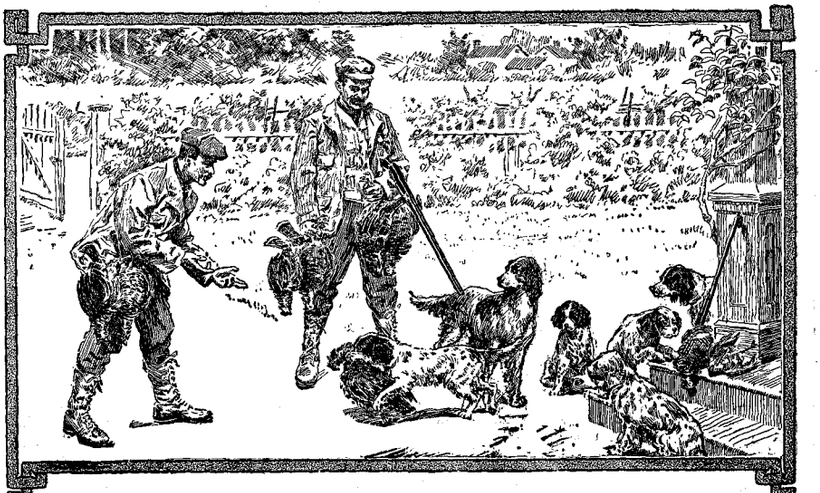
"'To be sure,' broke in Governor Glenn, 'I should like to oblige you, but I am a prohibitionist and a teetotaler.'

"'And I, too, would be deeply honored to live up to tradition,' said Governor Heyward, bowing deeply, 'but I, like my brother Governor, am a prohibitionist and a teetotaler.'"

It is significant that the Governor of North Carolina should say to the Governor of South Carolina, "I am a prohibitionist and a teetotaler," and that the Governor of South Carolina should reply in the same words. It denotes a wondrous change, and a famous tradition is retired. Hereafter when one gentleman asks of another, "What was it the Governor of North Carolina said to the Governor of South Carolina?" the reply will be, "I'm a prohibitionist and a teetotaler." Seriously, it denotes a wondrous growth in temperance sentiment throughout the South. And it may be added that one of the prominent candidates for the gubernatorial nomination in Virginia during the last campaign, and who will be a candidate next time is also a prohibitionist and a teetotaler.

The Conversation of Roosevelt.—The many "issues of veracity" which the President raises have led *The Bookman* (New York, May) to resurrect from the narrative of a personal friend of his what appears to be a satisfactory explanation of some otherwise almost inexplicable situations. Mr. Francis E. Leupp, in his book, "The Man Roosevelt," discust, some three years ago, the habit which the President has of getting into disputes over questions of veracity, and explained his psychology in this manner:

In conversation, if he is at all interested, his mind keeps leaping ahead, and forecasting the conclusions aimed at by his companion before the latter has fairly finished the major premise. This habit, by the way, often gets him into trouble when he is talking with men who are not familiar with his ways. His statement of another's conclusion, even with an indication of interest in it, does not mean that he accepts it himself. When he accompanies it with an ejaculation like "Just so" or "I see" the comparative



"The End of the Day's Hunt"

can bring with it no cause for dissatisfaction "if the birds were there" and if your shells were loaded with

DUPONT

SMOKELESS

The Best Shotgun Powder for All Kinds of Work

It possesses all the desirable features that a *perfect shotgun powder* should have. It is a guaranteed powder, and that means everything. The fact that more *Dupont Smokeless* is used, both at the trap and in the field, than all the rest of the shotgun smokeless powders put together, stamps it as the American sportsman's favorite.

Specify DUPONT SMOKELESS in all your loaded shells

(N. B.—DUPONT RIFLE POWDERS meet all requirements. Write for descriptive folders, stating caliber and make of rifle.)

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS POWDER COMPANY

Established 1802 **WILMINGTON, DEL.**

4%

Your Idle Money

should be working for you.

In very few cities is it possible to pay four per cent on deposits. Rochester is one of these exceptional cities. Her industries are prosperous and money is in demand on the most approved security.

The **UNION TRUST COMPANY** is regularly organized under the strict banking laws of New York and offers a safe and convenient depository for your funds be they large or small.

If you are now receiving less than four per cent is there any reason why you should not transfer your money to us today?

Booklet "Banking By Mail" on request.

Union Trust Company

Rochester, N. Y.

FINANCING AN ENTERPRISE

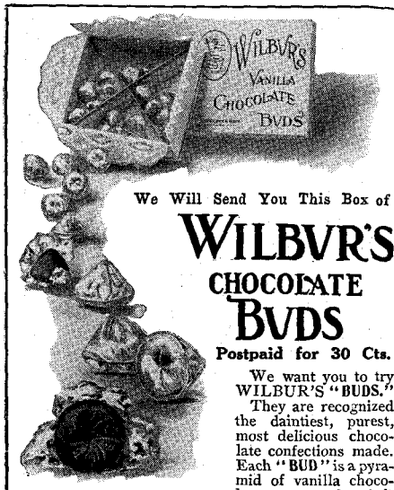
By FRANCIS COOPER

A practical book describing clearly and plainly the methods of securing money for enterprises. Vol. I tells how to investigate, protect and capitalize an enterprise; Vol. II how to prepare and present it to secure money, together with discussion of prospectuses, guaranteed stock, employment of promoters, commissions, underwriting, etc. Free from advertising and the only successful work on promotion. 540 pages. Buckram binding, charges paid, $4.00. *Send for pamphlet and list of business books.*

THE RONALD PRESS CO.

Rooms 33-35, 229 Broadway, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



We Will Send You This Box of

WILBUR'S CHOCOLATE BUDS

Postpaid for 30 Cts.

We want you to try WILBUR'S "BUDS." They are recognized the daintiest, purest, most delicious chocolate confections made. Each "BUD" is a pyramid of vanilla chocolate sweetened with pure cane sugar and made by a special process that gives it a taste and flavor unlike any confection you know. Each BUD" is carefully enveloped in a silver foil wrapper that keeps it fresh and free from handling.

If your confectioner or druggist cannot supply you send 30c., stamps or coin, and we will send this dainty box of WILBUR'S delicious "BUDS" direct to your home. Large box $1.00.

H. O. WILBUR & SONS
234 North Third Street Philadelphia

WILBUR'S COCOA—as good as the "BUDS"

THE best of all single volume collections of poetry is **"GOLDEN POEMS"**—a beautiful book of 526 pages, containing 550 favorite pieces by British and American poets. **Should be in every home library.** Ask your bookseller to show it to you.

In two styles of binding, $1.50, postpaid.

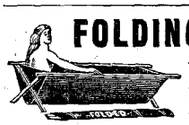
A. C. McCLURG & CO.,
PUBLISHERS CHICAGO

PARKER PENS
LUCKY CURVE
SELL because they **EXCEL!**
Self Filling or Standard Style 11,000 Dealers Catalog Free
PARKER PEN CO., 40 Mill St., Janesville, Wis.

YOUR ATTENTION

is directed to the Literary Digest Realty Exchange, an attractive, reliable Real Estate mart, which will serve you whether you wish to buy property or to sell it. Examine it on its next appearance in the

MAY 18th NUMBER OF THIS MAGAZINE



FOLDING BATH TUB

Weight 16 lbs. Costs little. Requires little water. Write for special offer.
M. L. IRWIN
103 Chambers St. New York, N. Y.

THE ALTERNATE SEX. New theories relating to the female intellect in man, and the masculine in woman, by CHARLES GODFREY LELAND, F.R.S.L.A.M., author of "The Breitman Ballads," etc., 12mo, cloth, 134 pages. $1.00 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

6% CERTIFICATES of DEPOSIT

These Certificates of Deposit are the safest form of investment, as they are absolutely free from fluctuations and both the principal and interest are guaranteed by this bank. Interest payable January and July.
Write for booklet "D."

FIRST TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
CAPITAL $100,000.00 BILLINGS MONT.

stranger is apt to confuse mere quick apprehension with cordial approval.

This will account for the occasional appearance in the press of some announcement that the President purposes doing so-and-so, followed promptly by a refutation, altho the original news was evidently published in good faith and on reputable authority. No one is more astonished than Mr. Roosevelt when one of these false reports gets into circulation. He has no conception of his share in its authorship.

Another of his tricks of speech akin to this, but a trick merely, is that of echoing with assent a remark made by a companion, but inserting into his own version a qualifying word or phrase which, as his speech is very rapid, only an equally rapid sense is likely to catch. For example, "The plan I have suggested is the only one open to us in this exigency," remarks a visiting Congressman. "I quite agree with you," answers the President; "the plan you have suggested is almost the only one open to us in this exigency." Then the Congressman hastens away to spread the news that he has induced the President to adopt his plan. He is astounded when the President denies it. The President is equally astounded that the Congressman should have made such a statement.

"Smith is the best man in the whole batch for district-attorney," remarks a Senator after going through a pile of application papers at the White House. "You are quite right," assents the President; "in most respects Smith is the best man in the batch." But later that day the President concludes that "most respects" do not include the one respect which he is specially trying to meet in that selection; so he decides upon Jones, who does fill the bill in that particular, tho he may not in others. The Senator, who has meanwhile informed Smith's friends that their man is sure of appointment, goes about like a roaring lion when he hears of Jones's good fortune, alleging that the President has changed his mind without warning. As a matter of fact, the Senator was simply misled by his own ear, and the wish that was father to the thought.

"Old Doc" Hitchcock.—One of the pioneer advocates of systematic physical training for college students was Doctor Edward Hitchcock, who has been for years at the head of the Department of Physical Education and Hygiene at Amherst College. He came to the department soon after it was founded, in 1859, and has ever since been identified with its work. How closely he has been identified with it is evidenced by the review of his work which Mr. Burges Johnson contributes to *The Outlook* (New York). He says:

At the time of his call he had recently left an instructorship at Williston and was studying comparative anatomy in London as a private pupil of Sir Richard Owen, curator of the British Museum. With the best technical training his day could provide, with a fine physique, with high moral ideals, and with enthusiasm, Dr. Hitchcock became a part of Amherst College.

It is not the purpose of this article to write of that institution save only in so far as it chanced to be the scene of Edward Hitchcock's labors. The small colleges of New England have been and still are a power for good in the world to an extent which no man may measure. It is a common and justifiable claim on the part of these institutions that with them the relation between graduate and alma mater is an unusually personal and intimate one. Forty-nine successive classes of Amherst students have "sat under" Dr. Hitchcock—nearly five thousand of his "boys," graduate and non-graduate, of whom forty-one hundred are living to-day in every part of the world. Every one of them he has known by name; more than that, he has known each man's chest expansion and his "pull-up" and some forty other listed and intimate physical details, and has rejoiced with him over every least showing of gain, but, more than that, through all these years he has believed that he held retainer as personal counsel for every troubled student before the high court of college government. Many cases has he pleaded there, while many seemingly hopeless ones never got to court, as a result of a shrewd, searching,

EDUCATIONAL

FRENCH—GERMAN SPANISH—ITALIAN
Spoken, Taught and Mastered by the
LANGUAGE PHONE METHOD
Combined with The Rosenthal Common Sense Method of Practical Linguistry

The Latest and Best Work of Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal
YOU HEAR THE EXACT PRONUNCIATION OF EACH WORD AND PHRASE. A few minutes' practice several times a day at spare moments gives a thorough mastery of conversational **French, German, Spanish** or **Italian.**

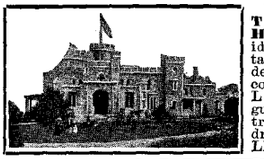
Send for testimonials, booklet and letter.
THE LANGUAGE-PHONE METHOD
802 Metropolis Building, Broadway and 16th Street, New York

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS

We absolutely guarantee to teach shorthand complete in only thirty days. You can learn in spare time in your own home, no matter where you live. No need to spend months as with old systems. **Boyd's Syllabic System** is easy to learn—easy to write—easy to read. Simple. Practical. Speedy. Sure. No ruled lines—no positions—no shading, as in other systems. No long list of word signs to confuse. ONLY NINE CHARACTERS to learn and you have the entire English (or any other) language at your ABSOLUTE COMMAND. The best system for stenographers, private secretaries, newspaper reporters. Lawyers, ministers, teachers, physicians, literary folk and business men may now learn shorthand for their own use. Does not take continual daily practice as with other systems. Our graduates hold high-grade positions everywhere. Send to-day for booklets, testimonials, guarantee offer, etc.

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
930 Chicago Opera House Block, Chicago, Ill.

Miss C. E. Mason's Suburban School for Girls



THE CASTLE
Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. An ideal school. Advantages of N. Y. City. All departments. Special courses in Art, Music, Literature, Languages, etc. For illustrated circular address Miss C.E.Mason, LL.M., Lock Box 712.

MISS KNOX'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.
The next school year will open on Thursday, the 3d of October. Terms $1000.00 per year. Address
Miss MARY ALICE KNOX, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

THE OXFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN 1830 1907
OXFORD, OHIO. One hour from Cincinnati—on the C. H. & D. Four years' College Course. Unusual advantages in music, art, and preparatory branches. Faculty trained in best schools of Europe and America. $300 a year.
JANE SHERZER, Ph.D. (Berlin), President. Box D.

Buford College for Women Nashville Tenn.
Limited and select. Ideal location—country and city combined. Graduate, Post-graduate, University Preparatory Courses, University Bible Course. Conservatory advantages in Language, Art, Music, Expression. Year book free.
E. G. Buford, Regent. **Mrs. E. G. Buford,** Pres't.

AN AGENCY is valuable in proportion to its influence. If it merely hears of vacancies and tells you about them **THAT** is something, but if it is asked to recommend a teacher and recommends you, that is more. Ours **RECOMMENDS.** C. W. BARDEEN, Syracuse, N. Y.

SCHOOL OFFICIALS SHOULD NOTE
that THE LITERARY DIGEST is used in many schools for readings on current events. Its educational value is recognized by parents and teachers generally. It ought to be in every school.

SEND YOUR SONG POEMS TO ME
I will write the music and present to Big N. Y. Publishers. I made a fortune writing songs, my experience will aid you. My songs **"Blue Bell"** and **"Way Down In My Heart"** achieved world-wide fame. Write to-day for **FREE BOOKLET.**
EDWARD MADDEN, 98 Madden Bldg., New York

THE BUCCANEERS. An up-to-date story of the black flag in business, by HENRY M. HYDE. 12mo, cloth, 236 pages. $1.20 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

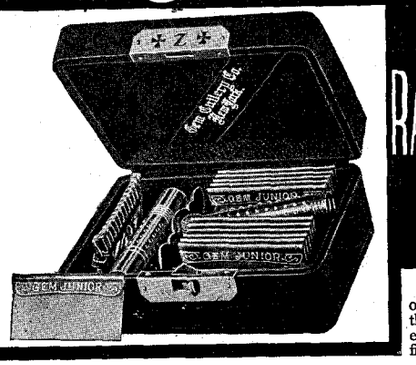
kindly talk in that little office in the "gym" Cases of actual want or need he has always felt belonged to his special department. His tact found a way where pride seemed insurmountable; and various foreign lads, from Bulgaria to Japan, who trusted themselves in a confiding way to this great Republic, expecting to gather food and clothing and an education as freely as manna was gathered by the Israelites of old, never had their ideals shattered because of Dr. Hitchcock. Physician of soul as well as of body he has been, yet any measure here of the value of his stated work can never take into full account that other side. Dr. Edward Hitchcock of the college catalog may be appreciated to some extent, "Old Doc," who heads the faculty list in the hearts of thousands of living, working citizens, is beyond any possible appraisal. . . . . .

To us who know him the mention of "Old Doc" calls to mind . . . a wiry, brisk old man, with snow-white hair and beard, who gives us a firm, welcoming hand-clasp and a glance from keen, kindly eyes. Perhaps we last saw him tramping up and down the side-lines at some intercollegiate game, greeting and being greeted. Or, better still, he sat in his office at commencement-time where a stream of graduates came to seek him; you heard them, man after man, ahead of you—"Guess you don't remember me, Old Doc; I'm Jones, of 'sixty-blank; got a boy in college now." "He's a good boy, Jones, a good boy Better deportment than his father had, but I'm glad to see ye!"—an incisive voice for a man whose eightieth birthday occurs next month, a firm mental grasp of affairs for a teacher who has faced forty-nine successive classes. Jones of 'sixty-blank went back to his home in the West well satisfied, tho he bore but that one memory of commencement-time.

The Lincoln Letter to Carl Schurz.—In the political campaigns which were entered into by Carl Schurz subsequent to the Civil War, an incident in his relations with President Lincoln was frequently brought forward by his opponents to discredit him. He was accused of having injudiciously criticized the Administration in a personal letter to Lincoln at a time when the President was beset on all sides by many factions bent on tearing his policy to pieces. This particular letter of Mr. Schurz's called forth a reply which was, on its face, distinctly unflattering to the correspondent. He had suggested to the President that the help of men who were not Republicans should be accepted by the Administration provided they had "heart in it." Mr. Lincoln replied. "Be assured, my dear sir, there are men who have 'heart in it' that think you are performing your part as poorly as you think I am performing mine." This quotation was widely published and served many times as a weapon against Schurz. In the instalment of his autobiography appearing in the May number of *McClure's Magazine* he explains the circumstances leading up to and following this sally with the President. We read:

I had, while in the field, carried on a more or less active correspondence with my political friends to keep myself informed of what was going on in the country. I had also, while stationed near Washington, visited that city and conversed with public men, among whom were Secretary Chase and Senator Sumner. The impressions I received from my letters, as well as from my conversations, were very gloomy. There was a discouragement in the popular mind which urgently demanded successes in the field for its relief. It was under these circumstances that I wrote from my camp to Mr. Lincoln, giving voice to the wide-spread anxiety, as I understood and felt it. I thought myself all the more at liberty to do so since Mr. Lincoln, when I joined the army, had asked me personally to write to him freely whenever I had anything to say that I believed he should know. I have never again seen that letter and do not clearly remember all it contained. One of its main points, probably, was that, in view of the suspicious current in the army and among the people, the Administration should select for the

"Gem" Junior SAFETY RAZOR



$1.00 Set

Nickel silver-plated frame, combination shaving and stropping handle and 7 keen blades in handsome case.

$1.50 Set

Same exactly as the one dollar set, except that there are 12 selected blades and an extra fine case.

120 Comfortable Shaves for 25 Cents

Incredible to the barber-shaved man, but, read this extract from an unsolicited letter.

GEM CUTLERY CO., New York: NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.

Gentlemen—I want to express my satisfaction with your "Gem" Junior Safety Razor. I have a hard beard and tender face—shave daily, getting a clean, comfortable shave, and only once over at that. I have stropped the blades, and they take a good edge with little or no trouble. I have shaved 120 times with the 7 blades. The "Gem" Junior has been so entirely satisfactory, that I have not seen the need of a higher priced razor.

Yours truly, C. H. FESSENDEN.

The "Gem" Junior Safety sent prepaid on receipt of price. Order through your dealer or of us.

NOTE—If, instead of stropping, you prefer, we will exchange 7 new blades for seven dull ones and 25c.

GEM CUTLERY CO. (*Makers of the "Gem," the original celebrated forged steel blade Safety Razor.*) **34 Reade St., N.Y.**

"He had small skill o'horse flesh who bought a goose to ride on." Don't take ordinary soaps for house cleaning. THE PROPER THING

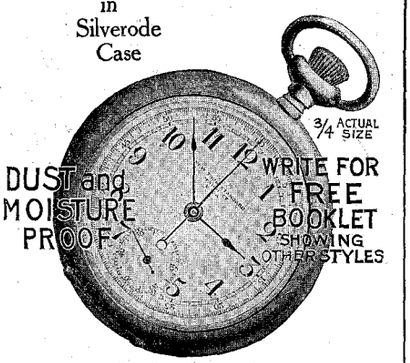
is SAPOLIO

=Try a cake of it, and be convinced.=

A *fully guaranteed* "Stop Watch" at $7.50

IT is indispensable for recording the exact time to a $\frac{1}{5}$ second in all athletic events, motoring, racing, photography, and in all laboratorial and scientific work. Especially adapted for use of physicians, surgeons, nurses, etc.

in Silverode Case



The New York Standard

CHRONOGRAPH

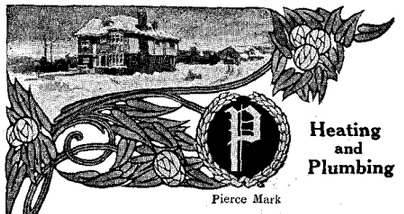
is the lowest priced, is the *only one* fully guaranteed and the only one made in America.

SOLD BY ALL JEWELERS

NEW YORK STANDARD WATCH COMPANY

118-138 Woodward St., JERSEY CITY, N. J.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Heating and Plumbing

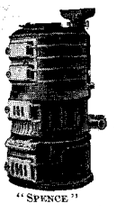
Pierce Mark

If you could store up the life-giving warmth of a balmy spring day with Ease, Comfort and Economy, you could not improve upon

PIERCE SYSTEMS
of Steam or Hot Water Heating

They warm all the rooms evenly at all seasons without gas or dust. They require no repairs and little attention, are easily controlled. Sold through local dealers everywhere.

Send for "Common Sense Heating and Sanitary Plumbing," a valuable free book. The names of your Architect, Steam Fitter and Plumber will be appreciated.

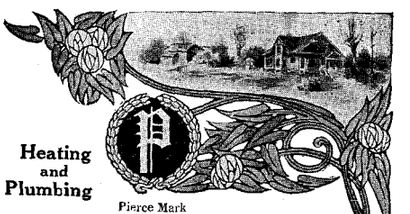


"SPENCE"

PIERCE, BUTLER & PIERCE MFG. CO.
21 James St. Syracuse, N. Y.

discharge of important duties only men whose heart was in the struggle and who could, therefore, be depended upon. Perhaps I intimated, also, that the Government had been too lax in that respect. Mr. Lincoln's prompt reply took me to task for my criticism in his peculiarly clean-cut, logical style, and there was in what he said an undertone of impatience, of irritation, unusual with him—this time, no doubt, induced by the extraordinary harassment to which he was subjected from all sides.

This letter was selected by Nicholas and Hay for publication in their history as a specimen of Mr. Lincoln's answers to his critics at that period, and, curious to relate, more than thirty-five years later it was used by my opponents in political debate—perhaps for want of a better argument—as a weapon of attack to show that I was an utterly impracticable person who would never be satisfied with anything or anybody and who had even forced so good and amiable a man as Mr. Lincoln to break off his friendly relations with him. Nothing could have been further from the truth. In fact, I know of no instance more characteristic of Mr. Lincoln's way of treating occasional differences with his friends. Two or three days after Mr. Lincoln's letter had reached me, a special messenger brought me another communication from him, a short note in his own hand, asking me to come to see him as soon as my duties would permit; he wished me, if possible, to call early in the morning, before the usual crowd of visitors arrived. At once I obtained the necessary leave from my corps-commander, and the next morning at seven I reported myself at the White House. I was promptly shown into the little room upstairs, which was at that time used for Cabinet meetings, and found Mr. Lincoln seated in an armchair before the open-grate fire, his feet in his gigantic morocco slippers. He greeted me cordially as of old and bade me pull up a chair and sit by his side. Then he brought his large hand with a slap down on my knee and said, with a smile: "Now tell me, young man, whether you really think that I am as poor a fellow as you have made me out in your letter!" I most confess, this reception disconcerted me. I looked into his face and felt something like a big lump in my throat. After a while I gathered up my wits and, after a word of sorrow if I had written anything that could have pained him, I explained to him my impressions of the situation and my reasons for writing to him as I had done. He listened with silent attention and, when I stopt, said very seriously: "Well, I know that you are a warm antislavery man and a good friend to me. Now let me tell you all about it." Then he unfolded, in his peculiar way, his view of the then existing state of affairs, his hopes and his apprehensions, his troubles and embarrassments, making many quaint remarks about men and things, all of which, to my regret, I can not remember. Then he described how the criticisms, coming down upon him from all sides, chafed him, and how my letter, altho containing some points that were well founded and useful, had touched him as a terse summing-up of all the principal criticisms and offered him a good chance at me for a reply. Then, slapping my knee again, he broke out in a loud laugh and exclaimed: "Didn't I give it to you hard in my letter? Didn't I? But it didn't hurt, did it? I did not mean it to, and therefore I wanted you to come so quickly." He laughed again and seemed to enjoy the matter heartily. "Well," he added, "I guess we understand one another now, and it's all right." When, after a conversation of more than an hour, I left him, I asked whether he still wished that I should write to him again. "Why, certainly," he answered;



Heating and Plumbing

Pierce Mark

There is a material saving in buying both Heating and Plumbing goods of one manufacture and there is special satisfaction in using

PIERCE QUALITY
Sanitary Plumbing Goods

of Solid Vitreous China and Porcelain Enamel Ware for Bath, Laundry and Kitchen equipment.

"Pierce Special" is a Solid Vitreous China Lavatory that does not cost any more than Iron Enameled Ware of the same size. Send name of local dealer and ask for our booklet.

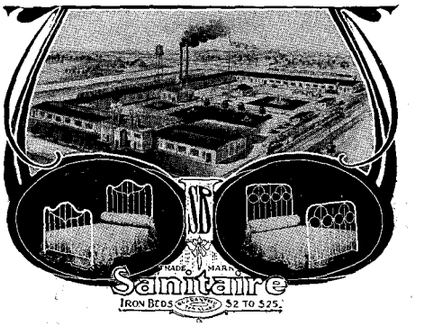
"PIERCE SPECIAL"

PIERCE, BUTLER & PIERCE MFG. CO.
21 James St., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

THE BUSY MAN'S BEVERAGE

¶ Delicious to the taste — Refreshing to Mind and Body.
Containing all the essentials of the "IDEAL BEVERAGE."

Physicians Urge the Use of "Sanitaire Beds"



Don't Sleep on Unhealthful Beds

The bed of cleanliness and purity, of perfect hygienic, restful sleep, is a "Sanitaire" Bed. Made of metal, with a surface as hard and smooth and brilliant as polished marble. No dust nor disease-germs nor vermin can find lodgement in a Sanitaire Bed. **Every point is penetrable by fresh air and sunlight.**

Every "Sanitaire" Bed is made with studied attention to hygienic construction, strength and beauty of line and finish. Compare a dazzling **"Snowy White"** or **"Sanitaire Gold" metal "Sanitaire" Bed** with the dark, heavy, cumbersome structure of a wooden bed. Compare them with other iron beds and see the difference.

The New "Sanitaire" Bed Factory

is one of the largest and finest factories in the world.

☞ **Sanitaire Beds are sold by reputable dealers everywhere. Look for our "Guarantee Price Tag." You will find it bearing our trade-mark on genuine "Sanitaire" Beds.**

FREE We will send you our illustrated booklet "HOW TO SLEEP WELL," written by Ellen Dean Wade, M.D. **Write for it.**

MARION IRON AND BRASS BED CO. **1190 Sanitaire Ave. Marion, Ind., U. S. A.**

IS YOUR WIFE A CLUBWOMAN?

If so let her read Ellis Parker Butler's

THE INCUBATOR BABY

"An amusing account of the upbringing of an incubator baby by a club of women who thought themselves scientists on the subject of infant growth. The story is bright and original." *Post-Intelligencer*, Seattle, Wash. 75 cents. Bookstores, or

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"write me whenever the spirit moves you." We parted better friends than ever.

Commenting on this explanation the New York *Sun* turns it to the credit of Mr. Lincoln rather than that of Mr. Schurz. To quote:

It has only been proved in this posthumous paper that Mr. Lincoln had cause for the resentment which he exprest in the letter of rebuke. Mr. Schurz had assumed to complain, criticize, condemn, and advise without knowing the President's troubles or the remedies he had sought for them. Mr. Lincoln took him behind the scenes and made all clear. It is only justice to Mr. Schurz to suppose that he realized the liberty he had taken with the great man and was rather ashamed of himself and willing to confess he had made the President out "a poor fellow." Mr. Lincoln looms larger, as he always does in such personal recitals and confidences. The human note is accentuated. He appears as the man who had "heart in it" more than his fellows, who was wiser than his critics, who was slow to take offense and to wound, and quick to explain and forgive, and who bore his burden like his honors, meekly.

The Champion Liar Dead.—The champion liar of his time, says the Atlanta *Journal*, has just died in Paris. We are not informed, however, that there are no living aspirants for his title. Leo Taxil was the name of the dead celebrity of whom we read in this paper as follows:

It was Taxil who invented "Diana Vaughan," the supposed prophetess of black masonry, and hoaxed all Europe with it. It will go down in the list of great hoaxes with George Psalmanazar and his Formosan hoax and the forgeries of Chatterton.

Leo Taxil was not his real name. In fact, there was nothing real abont this champion "faker" of the age. He was Gabriel Antoine Joyaud-Pages, and he was born in Marseilles.

Educated by the Jesuits, he very early developed faults, which resulted in his going to a house of correction. He came to Paris filled, he said, with hatred of the Jesuits, and started an anticlerical bookshop. Having become a freemason, he was expelled from the order and then turned clerical. He made a public retraction with great pomp, and so imposed on the clergy that they held a special thanksgiving service at Montmartre.

He began exposing with his customary violence his old allies the freemasons and freethinkers, and in the cause of his campaign alleged that the "black mass" was still being celebrated by the Satanists among the French freemasons. The clerical party snatched at this with joy as a means of discrediting their opponents, and Leo Taxil's books were translated into every European language.

He invented the celebrated Diana Vaughan, who was a high priestess of the Luciferian sect, and went so far as to supply her portrait to American newspapers. Interviews with her appeared and he actually fixt a day for her public recantation and reception in the church. His most impudent imposture was the sending of the devil's tail to the Jesuits as a present. He declared that it had been secured at one of the "black masses" held by the Satanists in masonic lodges. This tail turned out to be a portion of a rug made out of a lion's skin with the tail attached.

Another of his stories was that the rock of Gibraltar is undermined by subterranean galleries where the freemasons met Satan at fixt times to hold their impious worship.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Handy.—A man who is always on the lookout for novelties recently asked a dealer in automobiles if there was anything new in machines. "There's a patented improvement that has just been put on the market," replied the dealer. "A folding horse that fits under the seat, for use in emergencies."—*St. James's Budget.*

Court or Caught.—"Sold your automobile, eh?" exclaimed Wyss. "What was the trouble?"

"Couldn't control it," explained Acher. "When I ran fast it took me to the police court, and when I ran slowly it didn't take me anywhere."—*Harper's Weekly.*

7% INCOME

We offer for sale at par ($100 per share) 7% preferred stock of a New England industry noted for its remarkable development—one of the strongest and most successful concerns in the United States.

¶ **The stock is preferred both as to DIVIDENDS and ASSETS; its DIVIDEND being a FIRST CHARGE ON THE EARNINGS, and the stock practically a FIRST MORTGAGE on the ENTIRE ASSETS of the Company.**

¶ **It is issued solely for the purpose of procuring funds to take care of new business already offered.**

¶ **Sales for the past 13 years show an annual average increase of 49 1/2 %—and are not in any way subject to trust manipulation or business depression.**

¶ **Net earnings for 1904, 1905, 1906 show an average of $218,116.80. Results for first quarter of 1907 indicate for year $350,000.00.**

We strongly recommend the purchase of this preferred stock as an investment of sterling value.

Full particulars may be had upon request.

SWARTWOUT & APPENZELLAR
BANKERS

Department B, 40-42-44 Pine Street, New York

CHICAGO, First National Bank Building
PHILADELPHIA, 600 Drexel Building
GRAND RAPIDS, Grand Rapids National Bank Building
DALLAS, American Exchange National Bank Building

Publish Post Cards

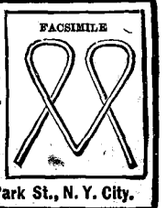
Buy from the Manufacturer and save all Middlemen's Profits. We make Post Cards exclusively for you from any size Photo or Print you send us, deliver them in 10 days' time, guarantee not to use your subjects for anyone else and put your Name on each one as the Publisher. Prices—500 cards, $4.00; 1000 cards, $6.00. Send for Samples and Prices on larger quantities.

RICH PHOTO-PROCESS CO., Dept. 47
28 East 23rd Street - - New York

SEE THAT CLIP?

THE NIAGARA CLIP holds securely from the thinnest sheet of paper up to ¼ in. in thickness, and can be used over and over again. Better than pins for filing letters, records, cards, etc. Avoid unsightly pinholes in attaching second letters, business cards, checks, drafts, invoices, etc. Put up in boxes of 100 especially for desk convenience. Sample box 15 cents, postpaid.

FACSIMILE



NIAGARA CLIP COMPANY, 37 Park St., N. Y. City.

Cardinal Gibbons urges all Catholics to

"Get a Bible—and read it." He says: "What is good for the priest ought to be profitable to the people."

"Use the Manual of Prayers in your devotions; the prayer-book authorized by the Plenary Council of Baltimore."

Holy Bible. (Douay Version.) Old and New Testaments with annotations and references, and an Historical and Chronological Index. Translated from the Latin Vulgate. Largest and clearest type ever used in a Bible of its size. Thirty-two full-page engravings and eight beautifully colored maps of the Holy Land. A family register for marriages, births and deaths. Size, 5½x8 inches. Bound in Egyptian Seal, plain sides, leather lined, round corners, red under gold edges. **Price, $3.00.**

Manual of Prayers. The official prayer-book for American Catholics. Prepared under the supervision of the late Archbishop Corrigan; has the imprimatur of **Cardinal Gibbons** and the endorsement of all the **Archbishops** and **Bishops.** Size, 4x5½ inches. Bound in Turkey morocco, limp back, gold title, blind bands on back, round corners, red under gold edges **Price, $2.00.**

No Money in Advance Required

On request we will send you the **Manual of Prayers** and the **Holy Bible** prepaid. After five days' examination you send us the price, $5.00, on receipt of which

we will send you, absolutely free,

the **"Faith of our Fathers"** by Cardinal Gibbons, handsomely bound in cloth. Or, after five days' examination, you may return the Manual and Bible at our expense. Your name in gold on cover, 25 cts. extra, each book.

Address Dept. "B," JOHN MURPHY CO., Baltimore, Md.
Headquarters for Theological Books and Church Goods.

No money in advance required; simply sign and send coupon.

JOHN MURPHY CO., Baltimore, Md.: Please send me, without charge, the Holy Bible and the "Manual of Prayers." I will remit $5.00, or return same in 5 days at your expense.

Name .....

Address .....

If you want name stamped on covers, change price to $5.50

L. D.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Going to Paint?

If so, with what? With Pure White Lead—or with barytes, chalk, silica, gypsum, or some other cheap adulterant of Pure White Lead.

"Pure White Lead, of course."

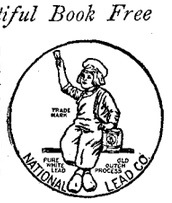
Nobody would paint with barytes or chalk knowingly, yet many people do use barytes, and the other adulterants of White Lead, believing at the time that they are using Pure White Lead.

Mixtures containing as high as 90% of barytes are labeled and sold as Pure White Lead (the cost of barytes is about one-tenth that of genuine White Lead and its paint value is nil).

To be *sure* of Pure White Lead look for the Dutch Boy Painter on the side of the keg.

Our Beautiful Book Free

Full of practical suggestions and helps to the effective and economical use of paint. A postal card request will bring you free a *de luxe* copy.



NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

in whichever of the following cities is nearest you:

New York, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.) Pittsburgh (National Lead & Oil Co.)

5%

¶ You don't tie your money up indefinitely when you deposit it with this company.

¶ It is withdrawable on demand at any time and is absolutely secure all the time.

¶ This company has been in business over 13 years and has depositors in all parts of the world.

The Interest is 5 per cent.
Write today for the booklet.

CALVERT MORTGAGE & DEPOSIT CO.
1045 CALVERT BUILDING, BALTIMORE, MD.

Not Safe Yet.—"Is he out of danger?"

"No. The doctor still attends him."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Enough.—"Do you consider a chauffeur worth two hundred dollars a month?"

"Well, the last one I had ran away with my wife, and you knew my wife, old man."—*Life.*

The Under Dog.

My Bonnie lies under the auto,
My Bonnie lies under the car,
Please send to the garage for some one,
For it's lonesome up here where I are.
—*The Index.*

As It Sounded.—Some young women in England have begun to dress out and out like men. They wear a long coat cut like a hunting-coat, a cap, riding-breeches, and top-boots. It is a handsome costume and it is not immodest, but undoubtedly it attracts a good deal of attention. They have been telling in London lately a story about a girl who adopted this riding-rig. Pulling up her horse one afternoon she said to an artisan who was passing, "Can you tell me if this is the way to Wareham?" The man looked her over carefully. Then he touched his cap in a respectful manner and replied: "Yes, miss, yes—you seem to 'ave got 'em on all right."—*Argonaut.*

As Well One as the Other.—A young clergyman in a remote country district wrote last Easter time to Bishop Potter saying that he was about to take a wife and asking if to save some other clergyman a long and weary journey he could not marry himself. The Bishop's reply was marvelously concise. It said, "Could you bury yourself?"—*Washington Star.*

Mrs. Pepys's Diary.

A.D. 1907. *January* 1.

This morning I dropt in at May's
And had a game of bridge.
At Fan's to lunch and afterward
A little game of bridge.
To-night we entertained, at home—
A dinner; later, bridge.
Cooked supper in the chafing-dish
And finished up with bridge.
(Repeat 364 times.)
—*Life.*

An Ignoramus.—An ex-Governor of Wisconsin, a famous story-teller, thus reported his experience at a New Jersey clam-bake. "I started my speech," said the ex-Governor, "by stating that I had been enjoying their low-necked clams. A long-faced old man across the table scowled and said in a stage whisper, 'Little Necks, not low necks.' I paid no attention to him, but after dinner he followed me out of the hall. 'You don't have many clams in Wisconsin, I reckon,' said he. 'Well,' I said, 'we have some, but it's a good way to water, and, in driving them across the country, their feet get sore and they don't thrive very well.' 'Why, man alive,' said he, 'clams haven't any feet!' Soon after that he buttonholed one of my friends. 'Is that fellow Governor of Wisconsin?' he demanded. My friend admitted that I was. 'W-a-l,' said he, 'p'r'aps he may be a smart enough man for Wisconsin, but he's a good deal of a fool at the seashore.'"—*Christian Register.*

Didn't Like the Taste.—He found his hair was leaving the top of his head, and took his barber to task about it.

"You sold me two bottles of stuff to make this hair grow."

"It is very strange it won't grow again," interrupted the barber. "I can't understand it."

"Well, look here," said the man, "I don't mind drinking another bottle, but this must be the last."—*Wesleyan Christian Advocate* (Atlanta).

Economy is practiced, comfort is increased, and work is lessened by MACBETH lamp-chimneys.

They cost less if you figure by the year instead of by the chimney. MACBETH lamp-chimneys add to the brilliancy of the lamp, and it is taken care of with half the bother when fitted with a MACBETH chimney.

There are other reasons. The Index explains them and also tells all about lamps, their proper chimneys and care. It's free.

Address, MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

The Dayton Sprayer and Whitewasher

Covers 10,000 sq. feet of surface per day with whitewash, cold water paints or disinfectants. Used by farmers, tobacco growers, horticulturists, for watering, destroying insect pests or plant diseases.

Easily operated, developing high pressure for extinguishing fires, washing vehicles, etc.—will last a lifetime. Write for catalog of other kinds and prices.

The "Progress" 12 gal.—$21.00 20 gal.—$30.00 including hose, etc.

Dayton Supply Co. Dept. A, Dayton, - Ohio.

The "Climax" On legs $10.50 On Bbl. $12.95 including hose, etc

ELECTRO SILICON

Is Unequalled for Cleaning and Polishing SILVERWARE.

Send address for a **FREE SAMPLE**, or 15c. in stamps for a full box.

Electro-Silicon Soap has equal merits.

THE ELECTRO SILICON CO. 30 Cliff St. New York

Grocers and Druggists sell it.

The New Toilet Paper

Balsam Sanitissue is the modern toilet paper. Soft, strong and perfectly antiseptic. Made so by treatment with pure Canada Balsam.

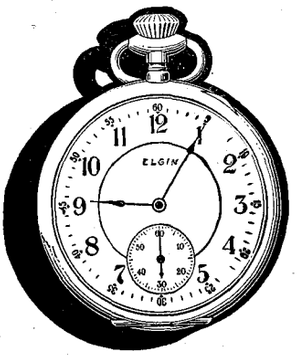
Balsam Sanitissue

is wrapped in parchment paper, in sealed cartons. Price **10c, 15c, 25c.** 25 sheets free. $1 worth sent prepaid anywhere.

We have a special proposition for office buildings and public places, saving from 20 per cent. to 40 per cent.

SCOTT PAPER CO., 508 Glenwood Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



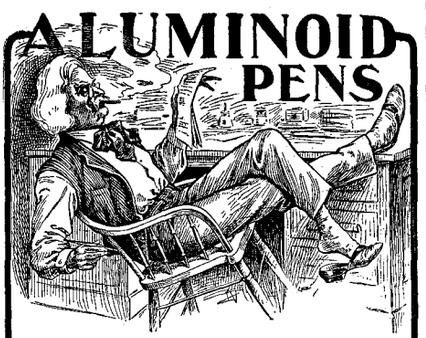
ELGIN
Watch Satisfaction

The entire satisfaction of the millions who are carrying ELGIN WATCHES has given the ELGIN that proud distinction—"Standard of the World." It makes no difference what grade ELGIN you buy, you have a watch that, dollar for dollar, has no equal.

The G. M. WHEELER Grade ELGIN—a popular priced, seventeen jeweled, finely adjusted, accurate timekeeper—is *"The Watch That's Made for the Majority,"* and can be had in stylish thin models and sizes so suitable for men's and boys' use.

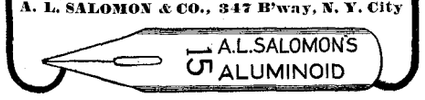
ELGIN WATCHES of equal grade, for ladies, at moderate prices. Ask your jeweler.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO.,
Elgin, Ill.



CANNON BALL—No. 15

The fastest pen ever made. It keeps just a stroke ahead of your thought—never gets in the way—writes perfectly on any paper, without a catch or a splutter.
Aluminoid Cannon Ball is the pen chosen above all others by the professional man and writer.
The point is round, slightly raised and smooth as gold, while the whole pen has a firm flexibility that gives a delightful sense of ease and power.
Present yourself with a box of Cannon Balls!
Samples mailed on receipt of four cents postage.
For Sale by Stationers
A. L. SALOMON & CO., 347 B'way, N. Y. City



SONG POEMS WANTED, also Musical Compositions. We pay Royalty, Publish and Popularize. We Compose and Arrange melody FREE of charge. **GEO. JABERG MUSIC CO. 187 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, O.**

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

April 26.—Russian Premier Stolypine concedes to the Douma the point of allowing experts to advise parliamentary committees.

A truce is declared in the Canadian coal miners' strike and the men in the Ferine district agree to return to work pending investigations of their demands by the Government.

April 27.—A representative of the Zemstvo famine relief organization reports that the Russian famine has reached its crisis.

The French Government, embarrassed by the trouble over certain customs duties in the United States, instructs Ambassador Jusserand to enter a protest.

April 28.—Experiments in exploding torpedoes by means of Hertzian waves are successfully carried out at Cartagena, Spain.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell declares in an interview in London, that America will soon succeed in utilizing the air-ship as a vessel of war, and asserts that a speed of 200 miles an hour will be attained by the perfected air-ship of the future.

April 29.—Mr. Bourgeois, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, and Louis Renault are appointed French delegates to The Hague.

Great Britain pays $75,000 ransom for Robert Abbott, the Turkish Government refusing to meet the demand; the British Government will insist that Turkey repay the money.

April 30.—Bills are passed by the Douma regulating the year's military service, abolishing drumhead court martials and appropriating $3,000,000 for famine relief.

The United States transport *Bedford* sails from San Francisco for China with 4,000,000 pounds of flour for the famine sufferers.

May 1.—May-Day passes quietly in Europe, except in Paris, where serious fighting takes place in the streets toward evening, resulting in hundreds of arrests.

American and Cuban authorities are investigating the fight at Santiago between police and sailors from the *Tacoma*, in which eleven Americans were injured.

The French Government refuses to accept the certificate provided under the Pure Food Law for American meats and may exclude shipments which are not accompanied by a statement of microscopic examination.

May 2.—King Edward and President Fallieres exchange visits at Paris. King Edward also receives Premier Clemenceau and the Foreign Minister.

Domestic

April 26.—President Roosevelt opens the Jamestown Exposition and reviews the naval parade at Hampton Roads.

Mr. Rockefeller gives $2,000,000 in land to the University of Chicago.

April 28.—Eight persons are killed, a village is destroyed, and crops are ruined by a tornado in Texas. Hail blocks trains in some sections.

It is learned that $800,000 in securities have been stolen from the Trust Company of America, in New York.

April 29.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in St. Paul, upholds the fines of $15,000 each imposed on the St. Louis packing houses for accepting rebates.

Assistant District-Attorney Smyth, of New York, begins an inquiry into the alleged frauds in the New York Life and Mutual insurance elections.

April 30.—A New-York-Life agent and two international committee watchers are arrested on charges of forgery.

John W. Gates and son retire from Wall Street.

May 1.—Charles S. Mellen, president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, calls at the White House and tells President Roosevelt that he favors his proposition for a valuation of railroad property.

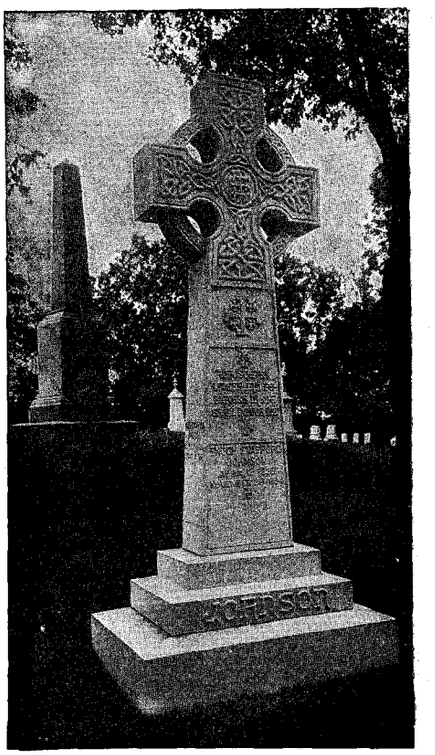
Governor Hughes, of New York, in a message to the Legislature insists upon the passing of a valid reapportionment law.

Railroad accidents in the last quarter of 1906, according to statistics just published, cost 474 lives, while the total number of injuries amounted to 20,944.

May 2.—The President receives a committee of the Central Federated Union of New York City and promises to write them a letter on the Moyer-Haywood matter.

A statue of General McClellan is unveiled in Washington.

General Kuroki and staff, representatives of Japan to the Jamestown Exposition, arrive in Seattle.



The Selection of a Memorial

a mausoleum, monument, shaft, headstone, or in whatever form it may be, is all too often made on the spur of the moment—in haste at a time, perhaps, when grief has caused a disregard of usual business sense. Moreover, the general public is naturally unfamiliar with the different grades of granite and their lasting qualities.

You are entitled to know what you are getting in stone-quality—material with strength to last for generations—and in design to suit the size and surroundings of the family plot. Also you must get the finest of workmanship, and all at the lowest possible price.

All these points I guarantee you absolutely. Monument-making has been my life work.

My free illustrated booklet on memorials is interesting, and you will do well to write for it.

J. L. MILLER
(Successor to Thomas & Miller)
47 Liberty St., QUINCY, MASSACHUSETTS

Stomach Comfort
can easily be obtained by the use of
MURRAY'S CHARCOAL TABLETS

They are absolutely unmedicated. Prevent fermentation, absorb all gases, and sweeten the stomach. A bad complexion is wonderfully benefitted by their daily use.

For 10c. in stamps, a full size 25c. box mailed for trial. Once only.
A. J. Ditman, 41 Astor House, N.Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Natural Methods Triumph

IN THE TREATMENT OF DISEASE

IF YOU HAVE ENOUGH VITALITY TO KEEP ALIVE, YOU HAVE ENOUGH TO GAIN NORMAL HEALTH UNDER PROPER TREATMENT

Read About My Proof and GUARANTEED Treatment

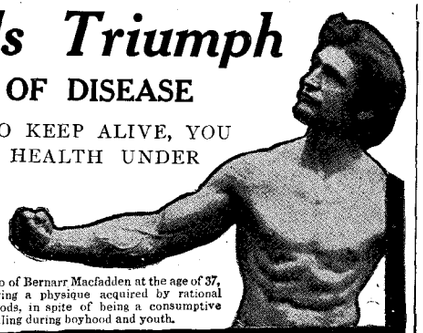


Photo of Bernarr Macfadden at the age of 37, showing a physique acquired by rational methods, in spite of being a consumptive weakling during boyhood and youth.

IN previous issues of THE LITERARY DIGEST, I offered as proofs of the restorative powers of Nature, as utilized by me, the remarkable improvement in a paralytic, and a gain of 17 pounds in eight weeks by a consumptive. My latest report from the one-time consumptive is that he is still gaining weight.

But both these cases were treated at my Health Home. Now I offer as evidence of the success of my mail treatments, the case of Mrs. Lelia T. Collins, whom I have never even seen. I quote from two letters written me by her husband—a civil and mining engineer of Johnstown, Pa.

After Ten Days' Treatment

"Just a line to state that I am more than pleased with the rapid improvement my wife is making. She told me last night she had never felt as well for one year. I am doing everything I can to carry out your instructions. I do not want to weary you with letters, but I could not refrain from advising you as to her marked improvement. A great many are following her case here in town with much interest. Even her physician is interested in this course of treatment. I really cannot understand how a case of such long standing would respond so readily to your treatment.

"Very truly yours, C. P. COLLINS."

Five Weeks Later

"Mrs. Collins came to town with me after dinner to-day and was weighed, dressed exactly the same, on the same scales, and by the same party, and she showed a gain of ten and one-half pounds since I handed my second report to you about two weeks ago. I can assure you that I am more than satisfied. I feel that you will be the means of not only *helping her*, but of making her a *perfectly well woman*. Her weight to-day is only three and one-half pounds under the highest I have ever known her to be since we were married. It certainly is pleasing to see the neighbors look at her changed condition."

There is no magic, mystery or medicine in my methods. They are the same as those which developed me from a sickly weakling to an all-around athlete and successful author, dietor, publisher, teacher and business man.

MY GUARANTEED TREATMENTS

The remarkable results of my methods at the Health Home in Physical Culture City—even in some chronic cases which have been considered incurable—enable me to accept for treatment any case which I believe is curable, with the distinct understanding that I am to receive no pay until health is attained or in sight. I could not afford to make this unusual proposition without complete confidence in the efficacy of my treatment.

Except in long standing or so-called "incurable" diseases my **MAIL TREATMENTS** are also successful, and show you how to permanently recover that natural health which makes life worth living and places within reach power, position and success.

Write for FREE PHYSICAL DIAGNOSIS BLANK No. 101

I will send it by return mail with full particulars about my methods. When the blank is filled in and returned to me I will diagnose your case, tell you whether health can be restored at home or if you need to come to the Health Home, and how much successful treatment will cost you.

Don't Delay Until Even Nature Cannot Help You

And, above all, don't go on believing you have an incurable weakness and can never be strong and vigorous. Start NOW to win health, happiness and success.

BERNARR MACFADDEN

Physical Culture City - SPOTSWOOD, N. J.

Editor and Publisher *Physical Culture Magazine*. Author of Numerous Books on Health. Director of Macfadden Health Home and Macfadden Physical Culture Institute.

Cut out, fill in, and mail the coupon NOW
BERNARR MACFADDEN, Physical Culture City
SPOTSWOOD, N. J.
Please send me Blank No. 101 for Free Diagnosis
Name.....
St. No.....
Town.....
State.....

Vital Helps for all Nerve Sufferers

NERVES IN DISORDER

By A. T. SCHOFIELD, M.D., M.R.C.S.E.

Every affliction resulting from the nerves is treated by this high and unquestioned authority.

"The reading of this book will do much to relieve the needless sufferings of nervous people."—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

12mo, Cloth, 218 pp. $1.50, postpaid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

How to Attain and Maintain Perfect Health

NERVES IN ORDER, or The Maintenance of Health

By ALFRED T. SCHOFIELD, M.D., M.R.C.S.E.

If your health is out of order, slightly or seriously, this book will show you how to put it straight again, or, better still, if you are in perfect health and wish your life machinery to run smoothly to a happy old age, this book will show you how it can be done. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, New York

Oppenheimer Treatment

FOR ALCOHOLISM

Available on Reasonable Terms wherever there is a

PRACTISING PHYSICIAN

If you will fill out this coupon we will mail you, in a plain envelope, full particulars. All correspondence strictly confidential.

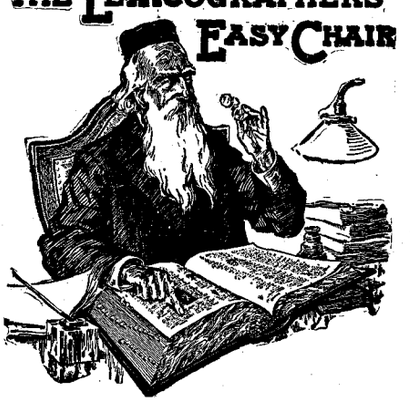
OPPENHEIMER INSTITUTE
E **159 W. 34th Street, New York City**

Name.....

Address.....

Morphinism and all drug addictions successfully treated at the Institute in New York, in about three weeks' time.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR



In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"Verulam," Germantown, Pa.—"In THE LITERARY DIGEST for April 20, page 626, column 1, I read, 'the often-instanced *euphoria* of the dying.' Please tell me what it means."

Euphoria is defined by the STANDARD DICTIONARY (1906) as "ability to bear pain."

"S. P. H.," New York City.—"Why is not *Mizpah* in your dictionary? What does it mean, and what is its significance on a ring?"

Mizpah is in it. See page 2295, col. 3. It is a Biblical proper name which means "watch-tower." In Genesis xxxi. 49 it designates a city of Gad in Gilead, and on account of the sentiment exprest in the words of Laban to Jacob, which occur in the same verse—"The Lord watch between me and thee when we are absent one from another"—the word Mizpah has been engraved on rings as a symbol of affection.

"G. W. H.," Lebanon, Pa.—"Seymour Eaton, in a recent work on business, says, 'Such expressions as *have come* and *have begun*, etc., are gross errors, and should be avoided.' Kindly give me your opinion."

Both of these expressions *have come* to stay, notwithstanding your statement of their condemnation as errors by Mr. Eaton. In 1513 Sir Thomas More wrote in his "History of Richard III.," "If the world would *have begun* as I would have wished," and in 1751, William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, one of the greatest orators of his time, wrote, "I rejoice to hear you *have begun* Homer's 'Iliad.'" *Have come* is as old as Francis Bacon, by whom it was used in his "Advancement of Learning" (1605), if not older. "They *have come* early" is as correct English as "They *have begun* work." It is impossible for us to judge of the correctness of Mr. Eaton's attitude toward these expressions without having before us the context of the paragraph in which they are discust.

"J. S. S.," Springfield, Ill.—The corrèct way to write the sentence you submit is, "You will give it either to James or John."

"T. M. B.," Pittsburg, Pa.—"(1) In a recent catalog I find Hubert von Herkomer is said to be a C.V.O. What is it? (2) Kindly distinguish between 'vulgar' and 'low' when used in characterizing words."

(1) Prof. Herkomer is a Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, instituted by Queen Victoria in 1896, whence he derives the C.V.O. printed after his name. (2) "Vulgar," as applied to words, designates terms that are offensive to good taste and refined sentiment; "low" designates such as are coarse and below the proper standard. Much, but not all, slang is vulgar; all obscene terms are low. One of the terms you cite was formerly in use in polite society, and has a place in literature. Its characterization as "vulgar" designates its quality in the vocabulary of polite society to-day.

A CORRESPONDENT writing concerning the answer given to the question "What is the difference between the Catholic and the Protestant Bible?" says of the King James Version: "Every *complete* copy of the Authorized Version includes the Apocrypha or Deutero-Canonical books."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest Classified Columns

The Cost for Advertisements under this heading is 65 cents per line of six words. Minimum, 4 lines

PATENTS AND ATTORNEYS

PATENTS SECURED or fee returned. Send sketch for free report as to patentability. GUIDE BOOK and WHAT TO INVENT, with valuable List of Inventions Wanted, sent free. ONE MILLION DOLLARS offered for one invention; $16,000 for others. Patents secured by us advertised free in World's Progress; sample free. Evans, Wilkens & Co., 849 "F," Washington.

Patents that PROTECT—Our three books for inventors mailed on receipt of six cents Stamps. R. S. & A. B. Lacey, Rooms 18 to 28 Pacific Bldg., Washington, D. C. Established 1869.

LET me sell your Patent. My book explaining how mailed free. Sixteen years' experience. Patent sales exclusively. Wm. E. Hoyt, Patent Sales Specialist, 290 J.J. Broadway, New York City.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

For Sale or Trade, new and complete Saw and Hoop Mill at Shiocton, Wis. Water and rail transportation. Markets, Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth. Will sell or trade for land or saleable merchandise entire mill or a half interest. For complete detailed information write W. J. MORTLAND CO., Owners, Minneapolis, Minn.

IF YOU HAVE $100.00 or more you will be interested in my list of Bonds and Mortgages, yielding 4% to 6% GUARANTEED INTEREST. Send for free copy. E. LEROY GALT, 640 Continental Bank Building, Chicago.

ADVERTISER is desirous of making the acquaintance of two college men, recently graduated, who are able to invest from $1500 to $2000 each in establishing a business which will bring exceptional returns. Must give their services and can handle their own money. Would prefer men near New York. Address S. S., The Fidelity Tenement Co., 52 East 21st St., New York.

AUTHORS' ASSISTANCE

We write essays, speeches, arguments, lectures, sermons, booklets, stories technical articles, assist in compiling books revise MSS., advise as to publication—do any sort of high-grade literary work Library researches made; statistics gathered difficult questions looked up. Strictly confidential. Write us your wants. International Literary Bureau, Established 1893, 261 Carlton Ave., Brooklyn.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

THE RACE QUESTION discussed in sane manner from standpoint of Americanism in "The Voice of the Third Generation," Every patriotic American citizen should read this stirring work. Send 25 cents for copy today. HENRY P. FRY, 422 Temple Court, Chattanooga, Tenn.

DELIGHTFUL! Foibles of the Bench, Foibles of the Bar, and Frailties of the Jury. By Henry S. Wilcox, of the Chicago Bar. $1.00 each, postpaid. Send for Illustrated Circular.
LEGAL LITERATURE CO., Chicago.

SEEDS, STOCK AND PETS

—POULTRY RAISERS—

If you want beautiful, marketable birds, prolific layers, rapid growers, quick to mature, easy to keep, in a word MONEY MAKERS, buy Rhode Island Reds. I sell at lowest price compatible with high quality cockerels, hens, pullets, etc., and EGGS to HATCH. Write for free descriptive circular. WALTER SHERMAN, Ashwalk, Newport, R. I.

High-bred, farm-raised Bull and Boston Terriers. Grand individuals, all ages, housebroken and sound. Unequaled guardians and companions. Highest references. MARTIN & GREEN, Brocton, N. Y.

FANCY PHEASANTS, all varieties. Ornamental water fowl. Flamingoes, Cranes, Storks, Swans, Geese, Ducks, Live Game, Game Birds, etc. Write for price list. Wenz & Mackensen, Yardley, Pa.; Agts. for Jul. Mohr, Jr., Germany.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

SENT FREE TO INTENDING BUYERS—Our new catalogue 500 pages, 30,000 engravings, 100,000 items, Jewelry, Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Clocks, Opticas and Musical goods, etc. Lowest prices on record. Fine pianos, guaranteed ten years, only $139.50. Write to-day for the big book of the foremost concern of its kind in the world. S. F. MYERS CO.
47-49 Maiden Lane, Desk L, New York

MUSICAL

A SONG "HIT" will make you rich. Send us your Poems. Cash or Royalty for available manuscript. WAINWRIGHT MUSIC Co., 78-76 Evergreen Ave., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE

OPPORTUNITIES IN A NEW COUNTRY

Leaflet descriptive of the country along the Pacific Coast extension of the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Unusual openings are offered in South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington, in farming, stock-raising and mercantile business. Leaflet free on request. F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, or W. S. Howell, General Eastern Agent, 381 Broadway, New York City.

Virginia Farm, $500. Beautiful little 25-acre Poultry, Fruit and Vegetable farms. New 3-room Cotttage. Oakdale Tract, Waverly, Va. Midway Norfolk and Richmond. Finest climate, water and markets. Send for beautiful descriptive catalogue and pamphlets with map of tract and excursion rates. F. H. LaBaume, A. & I. Agt. N. & W. Ry., Box L D., Roanoke, Va.

AUTOMOBILES, BOATS, SPORTING GOODS

AUTOMOBILE BARGAINS. We are the largest Dealers and Brokers of New and Second-Hand Automobiles in the World. Automobiles bought for spot cash; cash always demands bargains, and we have them. Our past reputation and satisfied customers are our reference. Over 500 automobiles on our sales floors to select from, including every make of Standard Automobile, ranging in price from $150 to $5,000. No matter what you are looking for, we are sure to have it. Send for bargain sheet No. 125. Times Square Automobile Company, New Main Entrance 1599-1601 Broadway, and at 215-217 West 48th Street, New York.

How to run an auto. Owners, operators, repair men. Homans' Self Propelled Vehicles is best practical book on automobiles, easily understood in text, diagrams and illustrations. Accepted as standard. Price $2 postpaid to any address. Order to-day, money back if not satisfied. AUDEL CO., 63 Fifth Avenue, New York.

HELP AND SITUATIONS WANTED

SALESMEN—Excellent opening with high-grade concern for young man without experience wishing to take up sales work. Salary $780 to start. Hapgoods, 305-307 B'way, N.Y.

HOME UTILITIES

RED CEDAR CHESTS AND BOX COUCHES offer best and cheapest protection for furs and woolens against moths, dust and dampness. Beautiful present. Shipped on approval, freights prepaid, direct from factory to home. Write for booklet and prices. Piedmont Furniture Co., Dept. 35, Statesville, N. C.

HEAT YOUR HOUSE WITH A WINCHESTER HEATER. Gives the greatest heat with the least coal. A child can run it. Send for booklet of testimonials from coldest New England towns.
SMITH & THAYER CO.
BOSTON, MASS.

EDUCATIONAL

I teach Modern Real Estate Methods by mail; the kind that made millions of dollars for such concerns of national importance as Wood, Harmon & Co. Realty Trust and Garden City Estates. Ten years' active experience as Advertising Manager, National Agency Manager, Manager and General Manager Sales Department for the above firms makes this course the most valuable and complete ever written upon the subject, because it's based on experience that $100,000 could not buy. A postal will bring my book, "Modern Real Estate Methods." It's free. HENRY S. MEYERS, 1875 Tribune Building, New York.

LEARN SHORT-STORY WRITING. Practical thorough course by mail. Why not have your stories published and paid for? Address Newspaper and Literary Training School, 706 National Union Bldg., Toledo, O.

MISCELLANEOUS

Vacuum Cap

OUR VACUUM CAP when used a few minutes each day draws the blood to the scalp, causing free and normal circulation, which stimulates the hair to a new healthy growth. Sent on trial under guarantee. Write for free particulars. The Modern Vacuum Cap Co., 594 Barclay Block, Denver.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

CLEARANCE SALE—Remingtons, Densmores, Jewetts, Blickensderfers, Williams, $12.50; Franklins, Postals, Hammonds, $10; Underwoods, Olivers, $35.00. Orders filled, or money back. Standard Typewriter Exch. Suite 32, Broadway, N. Y.

How Others Sell Real Estate and How You Can Do So

There are two steps connected with the sale of any piece of Real Estate: finding possible buyers and then making your sale, and we desire to make a few suggestions to those who have property which they wish to dispose of at short notice.

Your possible or prospective buyers can be obtained only through advertising. There is no other way of reaching them. And when you come to think of it, no matter what effort you make to sell a piece of property, you really advertise it. If you put up a sign on it, that is advertising of one sort. If you tell a few of your friends about it, that is advertising of another kind. Now, instead of using half a dozen antiquated and ineffective forms of advertising, would it not be far better to use one up-to-date and telling method? Why not advertise where your announcement will reach the people who can buy Realty not only in your own state, but thruout the nation? In short, why not advertise in The Literary Digest Realty Exchange, in which you can get space at the special reduced rate of 65 cents a line, and which is read in by 800,000 of the upper professional and business classes every week in the year?

Even if you advertise in such an excellent medium, though, there is more to be done. No magazine, no matter how productive, can *make* sales for you. It can bring you inquiries. You must do the selling. How do you go about it when some one writes to you about your property? Do you send him a one-page letter, written hurriedly and let that end it? If so, you will probably sell very little property.

Most individual owners of Real Estate would do well to emulate the example of the big development companies. Do you think that they send out one letter and let that end it? Not at all. The answer which you will get if you write to them will contain a beautifully printed circular, with splendid illustrations, and will be accompanied with a personal letter. And every few days for three or four weeks you will receive some other piece of literature. They "follow you up," even if they are only selling $100 lots.

Now, surely, you can put forth a little effort to sell a good piece of property. Of course, it would not pay you to have circulars printed. But it most assuredly would pay you and pay well if you would give attention to the letters which you write in reply to inquiries. Don't be afraid of writing long ones. And write plenty of them. "Follow up" your prospective customer just as an established house does.

This little talk, which we hope will receive some attention, has been suggested by the difficulty which has been experienced in getting people to advertise in THE LITERARY DIGEST after they have tried some other magazine for Real Estate and failed to make sales. We believe that there would be fewer unproductive advertisements in other periodicals if advertisers were shown how to handle prospects when they are obtained, and we take this means of trying to insure a continuance of the splendid showing which our magazine has made on actual sales. Wouldn't it pay you to try our REALTY EXCHANGE columns in the next available issue? Let us write an advertisement for you and submit it for approval, and when you get inquiries from the notice turn them into actual sales by using up-to-date business methods.

THE LITERARY DIGEST ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The SOAP, not the BOX, is the vital thing

THAT is why for sixty-five years we have been more concerned in giving you the best shaving soap that could be made, than we have in giving you a novel box.

You won't like Williams' Shaving Soap the better for our new box, for a better Shaving Soap cannot be made. But you will appreciate the new box. It is a strong, heavily nickeled box with a hinged cover. Handsome in appearance; convenient to use. This hinged cover is an unique feature. The box can be instantly opened with one hand—no time lost. The cover cannot come off or be mislaid.

Williams' Shaving Sticks and Shaving Cakes sold everywhere.
Send 4 cents in stamps for a Williams' Shaving Stick or a cake of Luxury Shaving soap, trial size (enough for 50 shaves). Address

THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY
Department A, Glastonbury, Conn.

Williams' Shaving Stick Can Also Be Had in Leatherette Covered Metal Box.

Williams' Shaving Stick

"The only kind that won't smart or dry on the face"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED